



Prosperity through Sustainable Agriculture

Country Programming Framework within a “Delivering as One UN” Context



Focused on:

- Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security
- Sustainable Agricultural Economic Growth
- Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response
(including Natural Resource Management)
- Capacity Development for Agriculture Sector under Devolution



**Islamic Republic of Pakistan
and
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plans
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CPF	FAO - GoP's Country Programming Framework
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRR/M	Disaster Risk Reduction/Management
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCP	Government Cooperation Programme (funds from FAO members to Pakistan)
GoP	Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
GTFS	Global Trust Fund for Food Security
HDI	Human Development Index
HLV	Hazard, livelihood and vulnerability
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions (such as World Bank, IFAD, ADB)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MinCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MinD&LD	Ministry of Dairy and Livestock Development (technical aspects devolved to provinces in July 2011)
MinDM	Ministry of Disaster Management
MinFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (technical aspects devolved to provinces in June 2011)
MinFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MoNFS&R	Ministry of National Food Security and Research
MTF	Multi-donor Trust Fund
NAPHIS	National Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NZHP	National Zero Hunger Programme
OPII	One UN Programme Second Phase (2013-2017)
OSRO	Office of Special Relief Operations
PADPs	Provincial Agriculture Development Plans
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PINS	Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security (FAO's core funds)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO's core funds)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team (consists of heads of agencies, led by the Resident Coordinator)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJP	UN Joint Programme (Delivering as One)
USABBA	United States Assistance to Agricultural Development in Balochistan Border Areas
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund (funded by GoP)
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

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What is FAO?

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established in 1945 as an inter-governmental member-based technical organization. Pakistan joined FAO on 7 September 1947 and has been an active member since then. Today, FAO is the largest specialized agency in the United Nations System with 191 Member Nations, two associate members and one member organization, the European Union.

The basic objectives of the FAO were provided in the Preamble of the FAO Constitution, especially noting that these objectives will be reached through “*separate and collective action*”. The Preamble states:

The Nations accepting this Constitution, being determined to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action on their part for the purposes of

- *raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions,*
- *securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products,*
- *bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy,*

hereby establish the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as the "Organization," through which the Members will report to one another on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the fields of action set forth above.

The functions of FAO defining the manner in which the broad objectives, as defined in the Preamble, are to be achieved are set out in Article I, which reads:

1. The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. In this Constitution, the term “agriculture” and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products.
2. The Organization shall promote and, where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to:
 - scientific, technological, social and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture;
 - the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional agricultural science and practice;
 - the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production;
 - the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural;
 - the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international;
 - the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity
3. It shall also be the function of the Organization:
 - to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request;
 - to organize, in cooperation with the governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfil the obligation arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture and of this Constitution; and

- generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble.

At the FAO Conference in November 2008, the 185 member countries of approved the following **Vision** for FAO and **Global Goals** for inclusion in the Strategic Framework

Vision

FAO's vision is of a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Global Goals of Members

To foster the achievement of this vision and of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO will promote the continuing contribution of food and sustainable agriculture to the attainment of three global goals:

- a) eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- b) elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
- c) sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Strategic Objectives:

FAO has identified 5 Strategic Objectives that represent the main areas of work on which FAO will concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its Vision and Global Goals. The Strategic Objectives are as follows:

- A. Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- B. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner;
- C. Reduce rural poverty;
- D. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels;
- E. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

Pakistan Agriculture Profile

Geography: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran & Afghanistan on the west and China in the north

Land Boundaries Total: 6,774 km

Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km, Iran 909 km

Population: 180 Million, 6th most populated in the world.

Urban: 67.55 million

Rural: 113.16 million

Male: 50.83 Percent ¹

Female: 49.17 percent

Climate: Diverse climate from northern arid high desert at 5,000 meter altitude, to southern coastal sub-tropical. Large dry desert in south-east and south-west. Temperate in northwest.

Total Geographical Area: 79.6 Million hectares

Rangelands and cultivated area: 50.8 and 21.2 Million hectares

Irrigated area is almost 80% of total cultivated area

Total cropped area: 23.80 million hectares

Forest Area: 4.21 million hectares

Major Crops: Wheat, Rice, Cotton and Sugar Cane

Wheat: 7th position in the world; 13.1% value added and 2.7% GDP; Comparative advantage under import scenario. Nearly 77% contributed by Punjab

Rice: 13th position in the world; 4.4% value added and 0.9% GDP, edge for Basmati rice & comparative advantage

Cotton: 4th position in the world; 6.9% value added and 1.4% GDP, major contributions in exports & employment; 66% shared by Punjab; Comparative advantage under export

Sugarcane: 6th position in the world; 3.6% value added and 0.8% in GDP; Comparative advantage under import scenario; 2/3rd of sugarcane is produced in Punjab

Mango: 4th

Dates: 5th

Livestock: 2nd in buffalo; 13th in cattle; 9th sheep; 3rd in goat population

Agricultural Growth Rate: 1.2 % in 2010-11

Contribution of Agriculture to GDP: 20.9%

Major crops :(6.50%); **Minor crops** (2.3%)

Livestock: (11.5 %); **Fisheries:** (0.4%); **Forestry:** (0.2%)

Economically active population in agriculture: 45 percent of the total labour force involved in agriculture; 36.2 percent male and 75.4 percent female.

(Federal Bureau of Statistic 2010-11)

¹ World Bank Report 2011

I. Foreword

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Pakistan - bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during six years from 2012 to 2017. The CPF was prepared following extensive consultation with the Federal and Provincial Governments, the International Financing Institutions and donors in September/October 2011 as well as with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MoNFS&R) following its establishment on 26 October 2011. The CPF puts an immediate emphasis on reducing poverty and hunger in line with Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG 1) and building a more sustainable agriculture system that will create greater prosperity within the development context and aims of the Government of Pakistan.

2. The priority areas for FAO's collaboration with Pakistan have been closely aligned to those agreed by the UN System with the Federal and Provincial Governments in the context of the One UN Programme Second Phase (OP-II) that is being prepared at the same time including its own extensive stakeholder consultations, and covers a similar period (2013-17). The CPF priority areas are also consistent with FAO's sub-regional and regional priorities.

3. The four major priority areas are set out below. The first two elements comprise FAO's twin track approach which aims to contribute significantly to MDG 1 for household food security through targeted support for vulnerable households while at the same time assisting small-scale farmers with sustainable growth out of poverty. The third focuses on better disaster risk reduction and management by the Government, while the fourth focuses on national capacity development to better manage the agriculture sector on:

- **Support to Food Security Policy and National Zero Hunger Programme for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security** including reduced household food insecurity and malnutrition in rural and urban areas; enhanced productive safety nets and support to the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy; and implementation of the FAO's DRM/DRR Programme targeting post-emergency acute food insecurity and promoting agricultural livelihood early recovery in areas affected by floods, earthquake and displacement.
- **Support to Pakistan New Growth Strategy through Sustainable Agricultural² Economic Growth** including support for provincial agricultural investment projects and programmes linking small farmers to markets; raising productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry through sustainable intensified production using ecosystem services to reduce fossil fuel dependence; promoting productive and decent rural employment through value addition and market linkages; facilitating more *Food for Cities*³ actions; and encouraging public/private partnerships for strengthening value chains.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response (including Natural Resource Management)**, including support to vulnerable rural population to adapt to fragile ecosystems, climate change, man-made and natural disasters; collaborate with international, national and provincial partners to improve their capacity to monitor and assess national emergencies and transboundary pest and disease outbreaks; and design and implement programmes to assist vulnerable rural populations impacted by such events.
- **Capacity Development⁴ for Agriculture Sector under Devolution⁵** including collection of gender and age disaggregated data creation of a reliable data bases and information systems for providing a solid basis for policy making on food security; enhanced capacity for policy making on relevant regulatory

² Agriculture defined to include crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries as the men, women and youth involved.

³ See www.fao.org/fcit for more information on this global initiative

⁴ Capacity development aims at individuals, institutions and policy environments

⁵ Including government, private sector, academia and civil society

and legal issues such as land tenure, water governance, food safety and seed certification; adaptation of international standards and agreements into national systems; strengthening food safety and quality control and management system; and support to the federal and provincial Governments for strengthening post-devolution policies and institutions.

4. The priority areas emerging from the above mentioned consultations have been discussed and agreed with the Government of Pakistan.

By endorsing the CPF 2012–2017, the Government of Pakistan is committed to providing collaboration, to the fullest possible extent with regard to available capacity and resources, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Pakistan and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Pakistan and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from concerned partners *vis-à-vis* the successful implementation of the CPF.

For the Government of Pakistan

For the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations

II. Introduction

5. FAO has been working with Pakistan since she became a member country just three weeks after partition in 1947. FAO has been a key partner for Government on many major agriculture and rural development successes. FAO has played a significant role in the development process of Pakistan implementing 573 projects worth USD314 million that provided support to policy and capacity development, humanitarian assistance, as well as pilot and key demonstration programmes since 1947. Collaboration has focused on technical assistance on critical areas such as creation of cotton standards, a review of the agriculture research systems, and introduction and dissemination of IPM; development and implementation of new methodologies and innovative ways of working with farmers and farmers' organizations such as Farmer Field Schools (FFS), community and village organizations, and water user associations and famers' organizations; preparation, implementation support and evaluation of investment projects for the International Financing Institutions (IFIs); work on value chain and value addition activities which focus on linking farmers to markets; and policy and strategy reviews for various subsectors. A distinctive achievement of FAO has been in supporting Pakistan to have sustainable cereal production meeting the food availability security challenge in spite of rising population. FAO has also worked closely with the Government, communities and donors on designing and implementing emergency and early recovery interventions following the 2005 earthquake, the 2007-2008 food price crisis, and the catastrophic floods of 2010 and 2011[Resources to the tune of USD 127.34 million mobilized and expended during 2005-2011.] Pakistan opted as one of the 8 pilot countries for the One UN Reform and FAO has been at the forefront of developing the approach that ensures the highest priority is given to the agriculture sector in line with the priorities of the Government of Pakistan.

6. Pakistan has actively participated in FAO's activities as well: Representatives regularly sit on governance committees, provide experts to international and regional projects/technical panels, join in regional and global projects, provide South-South Cooperation experts and technicians to developing FAO member countries, and provide substantial assessed contributions to the FAO. Pakistan, as a middle-income exporting member of FAO plays an important leadership role as an example of how to move from food importer to food exporter even given population, global economic and regional crisis conditions.

7. The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a corporate requirement for FAO determined by the Governing Bodies. In the case of Pakistan, the decision to move ahead in September/October 2011 with the preparation of a CPF was made by the FAO Pakistan Office in response to a number of factors. The 2010 floods drew attention to a number of structural weaknesses in the agricultural sector which would require a longer term and more strategic response and which, if successfully implemented could turn the crisis into an opportunity for change. The need for such a strategy was highlighted in an independent "Evaluation of FAO's Intervention in Flood Affected Areas" carried out by the Office of Evaluation. The previous National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF), which covered the period 2007 to 2010, had run its course and needed to be updated. The devolution of much of the responsibility for agricultural and rural development to the provinces, the abolishment of the Federal Ministries of Agriculture and Food, and of Livestock and the transfer of its policy, oversight, regulatory and coordination functions to other Federal Ministries and Divisions has created new challenges and opportunities and FAO's collaboration needed to be reviewed as a result of this new architecture. Finally, the launching of the New Growth Framework by the Planning Commission, which sets out new approaches and new directions for the development effort for Pakistan, was also seen as an opportunity for FAO to revisit its collaboration.

8. Under the One UN initiative, steps have been taken by the entire UN Country Team to prepare a One UN Programme second phase (OPII), FAO being very active in the formulation process, which will also function as the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), as well as promote joint programming and fund raising as part of the One Fund. The first One Programme (OP-I) was prepared in 2007 for the period 2007-12. OP-I identified five thematic areas, reflecting the major areas of United Nation's support to development processes in Pakistan. These were agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction; education; health and population; environment: and disaster risk management. Four cross-cutting issues have been addressed in all five of the thematic areas - civil society engagement; human rights; gender

equality; and refugees. The thematic areas comprise 20 joint programmes with a total of 87 outcomes. FAO is a key partner in 1 joint programmes related to the Thematic Area 1 (Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction), 2 (Environment) and 2 (Disaster Risk Management). The One Programme is generally considered to have been successful in creating a more coordinated and synergistic approach to planning by the UN system agencies and to avoid duplication and encourage joint work. However, as a resource mobilization instrument the One Programme has been less successful. Total funds raised by the One Fund over the period amounted to USD 63 million (USD 85 million including RAHA) of which FAO's share amounted to USD 2.082 million (USD 5.87 million including RAHA) due to the reluctance of donors to contribute to the Multi-donor Trust Fund in the case of Pakistan.

9. In late-2011, the United Nation's Country Team (UNCT) initiated preparation of a more streamlined One UN Programme Second Phase (OP-II). UNCT has identified six strategic priority areas - vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services; inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods; increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks; strengthen governance and social cohesion; ensure gender equality and social justice; and food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups. Some 20 outcomes have been defined and these are being refined by UNCT. The timing of the CPF preparation closely tied in with the discussions related to the OP-II which ensured close complementarity while also benefiting from Province level consultations on development priorities.

10. The CPF seeks to set out the areas of priority and a programme of work that provides support to the Government in FAO's areas of comparative advantage. However, in doing so it seeks to also align itself with:

- Priorities of the Strategic Priority Framework of the FAO as determined by the Member Countries, including Pakistan;
- Government of Pakistan priorities as articulated by Federal and Provincial actors;
- Donors and the IFIs in order to coordinate funding and funded projects; and
- Collaboration with other UN agencies and other development and humanitarian partners to ensure synergies.

11. In order to achieve this alignment, stakeholder consultations were held with all Federal Ministries dealing with agriculture, with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and IFAD; with the UN system agencies dealing with FAO's areas of interest; with key civil society actors; and with all Provincial Governments.

12. The priority areas emerging from the above mentioned consultations were discussed and agreed with the Planning Commission, one of the main Federal Government counterparts of FAO on policy and coordination matters following devolution, and under guidance from the Economic Affairs Division which was FAO's key counter-point at the Federal Government level immediately after devolution and prior to constitution of MoNFS&R. Further validation and endorsement to the priority areas and the work plan was undertaken through series of meetings with donors, other UN agencies and IFIs, and with the Provinces through a series of roundtable discussions jointly organized with the World Bank and IFAD. [October – November 2011]

III. The Situation and Outlook for Agriculture and Food Security

National Context

13. Pakistan has taken positive strides in recent years to alleviate core development challenges. Nevertheless, the stresses of a weak economy, poverty, gender inequality, inequities and the demands of sustainable development remain, and have been exacerbated by both human-made and natural disasters. Internal conflict and insurgency, ethno-political clashes, recurring large-scale floods, earthquakes, droughts, landslides and cyclones are all external shocks which have impacted on the people, their livelihoods as well as on national infrastructure. The floods of 2010 affected more than 18 million people and caused an estimated USD10 billion in damages. They were followed by heavy monsoon rains in September 2011, which affected some 5.1 million people in Sindh and Balochistan. Natural disasters have disproportionately affected the excluded and the vulnerable; it should be noted that these hazards are likely to continue in future. In the last 60 years Pakistan's urban population has increased by more than sevenfold and close to 37% of the population now live in urban areas making Pakistan the second most urbanized country in South Asia. While meta-urban regions are viewed as engines of growth, they are also a cause of major developmental challenges. The increasing urban population requires a strategy to improve competitiveness by expansion in urban city markets, promotion of cluster development, improvement in urban governance, skill development and autonomous local government. However, this should not be at the expense of rural development, nor involve the shifting of resources towards urban centers.

14. FAO has a long record of working on issues of food and nutrition security in Pakistan, and there are several specialized agencies that have the resources, financial and technical, to contribute towards designing comprehensive strategies for agricultural development and household food security so that people, especially women and children have access to adequate food for nutritional security and well-being. Based on this capacity and experience, the UN will contribute towards two outcomes, i.e. household food security increased; and, nutrition security increased, especially for vulnerable and excluded groups.

The Agriculture Sector

15. Since Independence in 1947, the agriculture sector of Pakistan has been able to more than provide for the enormous changes the country has faced – including feeding a population that was 34 million in the Western wing in 1947 and today is close to 180 million. Pakistan and the FAO member countries have worked closely on multi-lateral and bilateral basis over time to achieve the first Green Revolution in wheat and rice but also to achieve innovations and high levels of development in a number of areas. Today, Pakistan has:

- world's largest production of kinnow (mandarin-type citrus)
- 3rd largest animal herd
- 3rd largest production of dates
- 5th largest production of mangos, cotton and milk
- 10% of world rice trade

16. The agriculture sector accounts for 21.8% of Pakistan's GDP (of which 49.6% is livestock, 47.5% is crop, 1.3% is fisheries and 1.6% is forestry) and 45.1% of employment equivalent to 26 million persons of the national workforce in agriculture; 36.2 % male; 75.4 % female. Agricultural exports are important source of foreign exchange including cotton and cotton based products (about one-third of agriculture exports), fruits, rice, fish and leather. Other sectors in the economy are heavily dependent on agriculture, for example in the manufacturing sector the performance of cotton ginning, spinning and weaving are closely linked to the performance of the cotton crop. Similarly in the case of services, the rural areas are both an important producer and consumer of a range of products. Due to the importance of agriculture sector in the economy, it is estimated that Pakistan cannot achieve its overall growth target of 7-8% annual increase in GDP unless agriculture grows at least 4%. In the early part of the decade agriculture, as well as

the overall economy, has performed well but in recent years agriculture growth rates, as well as overall economic performance, have not achieved these goals.

Table 1. Agricultural and GDP growth over 1960 – 2011 (% growth at constant factor cost).

Year	1960	1970	1980's	1990's	2000's	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Agriculture	5.1	2.4	5.4	4.4	2.7	6.5	1.0	4.0	0.6	1.2
GDP			6.1	4.6	4.8	9.0	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.4

Source: Federal Bureau Statistics, GoP

17. The main cereal consumed in Pakistan is wheat (137 kgs/head/year), followed by rice (27kgs) and other cereals (22kg). Major sources of protein are meat (17.5kg/head/years), pulses (6kgs) and milk 94.81 liters/head/year. Other important are vegetables (24.06kgs), fruit (52.88kgs) and fish (3kg). Rice is regularly exported with the bulk comprising IRRI type but also high quality Basmati rice which fetches higher price. Wheat is also exported in years when domestic supplies are considered adequate. Some one million tonnes of wheat also regularly flow to Afghanistan through informal channels.

18. The history of natural disaster occurrence in Pakistan is long, and the trend has increased in last few years. Starting with major earthquake in 2005, floods in 2007 and the catastrophic floods in 2010 and 2011 have caused major damage to the agriculture sector, to the populations whose livelihoods are closely connected to agriculture, and to the overall economic performance of the economy. Although single climatic events do not provide evidence of long term climatic change, studies for Pakistan suggest that there are likely to be significant climate change impacts. Rising temperatures are likely to result in melting of the glaciers in the western Karakorum and Himalayas which would increase river flows. In addition, rainfall during the summer monsoon may increase by up to 20-30% – with much of the additional rainfall falling in high-intensity storm events. Extreme weather events such as long rainless spells, drought and flash rains will become more frequent⁶.

19. However, Pakistan is facing rapid population growth (expected to exceed 350 million in 2050), uncontrolled urbanization and urban migration (most of population growth to 2050 is expected to be in urban areas due to growth and migration), climate change, water competition between urban and rural users, degradation of ecosystems such as forested watershed and rangelands and high dependence on fertilizers and other oil-based inputs. In addition, land tenure issues still slow social and commercial developments in some parts of the country, new technology is slow to get adopted due to costs and access (modern dairy and poultry are exceptions thanks to vibrant private sector), fishery stock management lacks focus and participation of key players, old market and trade legislation slow transitions to more dynamic market-led systems and finally, most producers are not well organized or linked to commercial markets.

Poverty and Food Security

20. It is estimated that a quarter of Pakistan's population lives on an income of less than USD 1.25 per day, with half of the population living in "multidimensional poverty" (i.e. acute deprivation in health, education and standard of living). In UNDP Human Development Report 2011, Pakistan has been categorized under "Low Human Development" category of Human Development Index (HDI) – with a ranking of 145 out of 187 countries in the world, compared to 88 for Iran, 146 for Bangladesh, 134 for India and 172 for Afghanistan, its near neighbour countries. Between 1980 and 2011, the HDI for Pakistan rose annually by 1.10 percent compared to 1.40 percent for South Asia as a region.

21. About 80% of Pakistan's poor live in rural areas. The distribution of assets in rural areas is highly skewed, particularly with regard to access to land and water. This has resulted in high chronic rural poverty which has grown in recent years due to slow agricultural growth as well as the floods. Rural incomes are well below urban incomes and this, combined with poverty and limited employment and growth

⁶ Vision 2030, Planning Commission, August 2007.

opportunities, has resulted in continuing migration to the megacities particularly Karachi, Lahore, Multan and Peshawar.

22. Pakistan produces sufficient food to feed its 180 million people and thus can be said to be nationally cereal food secure with basic food stuffs available in most parts of the country, although some isolated communities may face shortages due to weather (snow) or poor roads. Household food security and under-nutrition is largely a problem of economic access by the poorest and vulnerable to an adequate and diverse diet, although culture or lack of knowledge on health contribute greatly to food and nutrition insecurity. The cost of the food basket has risen by 80% between 2007 and 2017, and Pakistanis now spend 48.9% of their income on food. The lowest two quintiles spend 57-60% of their income on food. The poorest have been severely and disproportionately affected by the rise in food prices.

23. The most recent National Nutrition Survey (NNS 2011) indicated that more than half of the households can be classified as food insecure, this confirms the proportion of food insecure districts indicated in the 2008 food security assessment done by WFP. Sindh appeared as the poorest and food deprived province where 72% families are food insecure followed by Balochistan, where 63.5% of population is facing food insecurity. The Survey also showed that nutrition, and in particular maternal and child under-nutrition, remains a major issue for Pakistan in all its dimensions. Progress towards the MDGs is extremely slow. Major indicators of under-nutrition, notably chronic and acute malnutrition in children remain at high levels (chronic malnutrition 43%, acute malnutrition 16%). About one third of the children are born at low birth weight. The situation seemed particularly precarious for Sindh as well in Baluchistan, similarly for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), while for the latter, there is no representative data set.

24. Micro-nutrient deficiency disorders are prevailing. With the exception of iodine deficiency, no improvements have been identified over the recent decade, the Vitamin A deficiencies even worsened. Anaemia and zinc deficiencies remain at high levels indicating a serious public health concern.

25. Poor infant and young child feeding practices are a major contributor to childhood malnutrition as well as mortality. Studies have shown that 16% of neonatal deaths could be saved if all infants were breastfed from day one and 22% if breastfeeding started within the first hour (Edmond, KM et al, 2006). In Pakistan, only 28.8% of the mothers initiate breastfeeding in the first hour, and 69.5% in the first day. Only 4.5% of the children receive adequate complementary foods, others receive complementary too late, too infrequent or at a low quality and diversity. Households cope with the high food prices by reducing food costs, compromising at the quality and diversity of the diet, but also by reducing non-food expenditures, undermining the poverty reduction gains.

26. Food insecurity, exacerbated by the repeated emergencies and shocks, including the food price crisis, leads to an adverse impact on health and nutrition in various ways: i) poorer food consumption increases malnutrition, which in turn heightens susceptibility to disease; both may lead to higher mortality rates; ii) greater workload (to increase income) negatively influences care and feeding practices, resulting in poorer health and nutrition status; iii) reduced expenditures on health lead to less adequate treatment of disease and higher morbidity and mortality rates.

27. Although there are a number of actions by the Government of Pakistan and development partners, for social safety nets such as the Benazir Income Support Programme discussed below and the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy (PINS), there is a clear need to have a concerted effort through development of food and nutrition security networks or forums (e.g. comprising of UN agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank and various other stakeholders to ensure collaboration while responding to both development and humanitarian needs) to share successful models and work with synergies both in development and humanitarian programmes.

28. Household food insecurity should be addressed through livelihood support and focused practical interventions. Successful strategies have included income generation for women, supporting the increased

⁷ Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan: *Annual Report: Change in cost of the Food Basket 2010-2011*, July 2011

availability of foods at local levels through investments in agriculture production and diversification, promotion of home based food production (e.g. kitchen gardens), processing and improved storages, training and capacity development both in early recovery and development interventions, and other measures helping to ensure year round access to a diversified diet. These activities, when focused on the most vulnerable in urban or rural areas, will require a major level of social and technical education to address cultural barriers and knowledge barriers to healthy diets. Mass media awareness campaigns as well as hands-on practical training are necessary elements. In the case of the most vulnerable, Food for Training programmes, access to low-cost or free seed, micro-finance for diversified production (e.g. vegetables, fruits, nuts, milk, poultry and small ruminants), Women Open Schools focused on food and nutrition security, and conditional cash transfers should be promoted under this output. Most of these interventions would be implemented with Provincial line departments for agriculture, livestock, irrigation, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

29. Food fortification (salt iodized, wheat flour fortification and oil fortification) is another area of focus. Food supplements and safety nets are an option in times of major emergencies. Strengthening national as well as sub-national capacities extending agricultural support to vulnerable is an important element.

30. During a National Workshop held on March 21, 2012, the Prime Minister of Pakistan announced the launching of “National Zero Hunger Programme (NZHP)” to be executed through the newly established Ministry of National Food Security and Research. The NZHP is a five year program that aims to reach a total of 61 million food insecure people across the country with a total cost of 16 billion US dollars. The program includes provision of nutritious and fortified food commodities to most food insecure and vulnerable sections of society particularly malnourished children, pregnant women and primary school children. The program also features school feed programme and establishment of ‘zero hunger shops’ in 45 extremely food insecure districts in Pakistan. The National Zero Hunger Programme not only seeks new programmes but also draws support from the existing pro-poor programmes of the Government of Pakistan such as Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) (Annex 2)⁸. The MoNFS&R and the implementation partners will require support both at the Federal as well as Provincial and local implementation level in execution of this Plan. The MoNFS&R will require massive support to implement its national food security agenda, especially capacity development and support in areas as food balance sheet, early warning, food security assessment and analysis, use of tools such as IPC, food monitoring as well as responding to household food and nutrition security demands in collaboration with the Planning Commission’s Food Basket assessments.

31. Humanitarian disasters including 2005 earthquake, 2007 flood and drought in Balochistan, 2008 high food and fuel price crisis, 2010 flood and 2011 Sindh flood have left large populations vulnerable due to lack of productive assets. Future, and possibly more frequent, emergencies will add to this population of vulnerable families. Special efforts are required to restore crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry production, rehabilitating farmer-managed irrigation systems and water harvesting structures as well as strengthening relevant national, provincial, district and community level institutions.

32. In 2005, the Government has launched an income support for the poorest households. The programme - the Benazir Income Support Programme – provides a supplement of Rs⁹ 1000/household per month (an estimated 20% of the income of the poorest) to about 3.5 million households. Eligible families have been identified through a national poverty survey and their poverty status has been linked to the Computerized National Identity Card. Funds are provided to the women in the household and the Programme is being complimented by efforts to build skills and entrepreneurship, and reduce the impact of events such as death and illness.

⁸ During preparation of the CPF, the Prime Minister changed. The future of the NZHP is not certain but the Government remains committed to similar programmes even if the name may change.

⁹ Equivalent to USD 11.75 at prevailing December 2011 exchange rates.

33. Women play a key role in agriculture and certain activities such as animal husbandry is largely allocated to them. They are also key drivers of household food security for determining diets. Economic empowerment of women is a critical goal for improvement of overall growth. Successful models for economic empowerment are emerging from FAO-Government of Balochistan projects (USAID funded) in which women are able to add value to wool through pre-shearing washes, sorting by colour and storing for higher prices. Other activities such as handicraft marketing, home gardens and honey bee husbandry are showing success for economic empowerment. Once women are economically empowered within the cultural norms of each region, women tend to gain a wider empowerment within the household as well. Challenges that need greater focus to assist women include providing water access points closer to compounds and woodlots to secure cooking and heating near homesteads. (See also Annex 7 on Gender in Agriculture).

Investments in Agriculture Operations and Irrigation

34. Public investment in agriculture has been low shrinking from 3.46 to 1.28 over the period of three years in the Public Sector Development Programme of Pakistan (PSDP); indicating only limited projects and programmes have been funded.

Table 2. PSDP for the past 3 years and the share of agriculture.

Year	PSDP (Million Rupees)		
	Total	Share of Agriculture	
		Share in PKR	Share in %
2008-09	415,719.0	14,407	3.46
2009-10	604,000.0	13,400	2.21
2010-11	462,000.0	5,936.60	1.28
2011-12	730,000.0	Devolved to Provinces	

35. In addition to the Government, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have been the major investment donors for the sector having approved almost US\$400 million over the last Country Partnership Strategy Period (2002-2006) and new projects of about US\$75 million over the last COSOP period (2007-2011) respectively. The World Bank has not undertaken any significant operations in agriculture, although they are preparing to strengthen their position as shown by recent studies into grain handling and storage as well as extensive Round Table consultations Nationally and Provincially (Punjab and Sindh).

36. Investments in irrigation have been more significant with substantial amounts being invested by the Federal and Provincial Government mainly for improved Operations and Maintenance of the main Indus River system. In the case of the provinces, some investments were also made in the expansion of irrigation through new schemes. After an absence of several years, the Asian Development Bank has restarted lending for irrigation development with a multi-tranche financing facility for irrigation development in the Punjab approved in 2006.

37. Data on private investment in agriculture is not available but is likely to be limited by factors such as the lack of savings by small farmers, the limited coverage of commercial and corporate farming, land tenure issues, high population densities, limited access to land for the poor, and very low proportion of institutional credit going to agriculture. Dairy and poultry operations however are seeing large investments for large high technology operations with large external grain and animal medicine requirements. In

addition, community dairy hubs are being developed by Nestlé¹⁰ and Engro¹¹, two innovative companies providing new private sector led community development programmes.

Strategies for Development

38. The growing recognition of the need to raise agricultural growth has resulted in a number of major strategy and policy reviews by the Planning Commission. These include report of the Task Force on Food Security (February 2009), the Approach Paper for the 10th Five Year Plan 2010-15 (June 2009) and Vision 2030 document (August 2007). These documents highlight the need for agriculture to grow at least 4% to provide for food security and provide productive and decent employment; establish an efficient and equitable system for food procurement, storage and distribution; redirect development efforts to a pro-poor direction and promote off-farm employment; and develop safety nets for the poor to ensure access to food¹².

39. Of particular importance is the need to sustainably intensify production to raise productivity and output, particularly among the small farmers, and diversify into more high value and commercial crop and livestock activities as well as develop rural off-farm activities related to processing and value added. Some of the key steps in achieving these goals are sustainable and intensified use of inputs particularly seed, fertilizer, chemicals and water; make better use of under-utilized resources such as rainfed lands and water bodies for production of crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and fuelwood; address inefficiencies such as those related to post harvest losses, storage and transport; and make the sector more commercial and oriented to national and international markets.

A New Growth Framework¹³

40. The Planning Commission has recently reviewed Pakistan's development strategies and performance and has proposed a fundamental refocusing characterized by a far greater emphasis on the "software" aspects. Such a refocusing which would imply greater attention on institutions, incentives, markets, communities, governance and human capital and would make investments more productive, harness the entrepreneurial capacities and reduce the costs of doing business. The new CPF Framework underlines the importance for Pakistan to move to a higher growth path, with overall GDP growth of 7%, also in order to take advantage of and provide employment for the large numbers of potentially productive young people that who have come about as a result of demographic patterns. In line with the new focus the CPF highlights the need to address productivity through better production practices and encouraging the creation and adoption of innovation; market reforms that would improve transport, storage, legal and regulatory frameworks, the fiscal and trade regimes; and make cities into growth poles which would be hubs for innovation and change; and maximize the involvement of young men and women through raising their skills and entrepreneurship capacity.

41. The CPF also emphasizes the importance of agriculture as providing a solid base for the overall growth of the economy. It also suggest that the new approach would also need to be extended to agriculture where there are major increase possible through raising productivity, including through innovation, reforming markets, and promoting the role of youth.

The Institutional Setup

42. Responsibility for most aspects of agriculture and rural development has been progressively devolved to the provinces with the Federal Ministries being responsible for overall policy making, coordination, legal and regulatory matters, and for oversight of a number of national level institutions of which the most important are the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, the Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department, the Agricultural Policy Institute and the National Fertilizer Development

¹⁰ See website: www.nestle.pk

¹¹ See website: engro.com

¹² Task Force on Food Security, Final Report, Planning Commission, February 2009.

¹³ Downloadable at http://pc.gov.pk/feg/PDFs/conceptual_framework_2.pdf

Corporation. In July 2011, a further round of devolution has been undertaken with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Livestock and Dairy Development, and of Environment and Forestry being abolished. The duties of these Ministries have been assigned to the Provinces or to other Federal Ministries. The devolution process has been accompanied by a major shift in the allocation of public sector development funds from the Federal to the Provincial Governments - in 2011 about 75% of the Public Sector Development Programme is assigned to the provinces. The provinces have, as a consequence seen large increase in their Annual Development Plans (ADP) – the money available for development projects. In October 2011, four new ministries were established including the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MoNFS&R) and Ministry of National Disaster Management (MinNDM). Federal issues will be covered in these new Ministries, including environmental issues under the MinNDM. [Note: Ministry of Ports and Shipping covers fisheries]. The Ministry of National Disaster Management has now been renamed as Ministry of Climate Change but retaining all the functions of MinNDM on 18th April 2012.

43. There are a dense network of intermediaries working in rural areas to help small farmers to link with national and international markets, finance and credit institutions, and seed, fertilizer, machinery and chemical producers. However, often the linkage of these intermediaries outside the rural area provide them control over information, market access and finance and are exploitative rather than collaborative. In urban areas there are various trade and industry associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce and All Pakistan Textile Mills Association, but these mainly lobby with Governments for favorable trade and fiscal policies and have weak links with farmers, particularly small farmers.

44. Pakistan has an active NGO community many of which are active in the rural areas. These include international NGOs such as Oxfam, WWF and Save the Children, as well as a number of local NGOs of which the largest is the National Rural Support Programme and the provincial Rural Support Programmes. The numbers and activities of NGOs has increased rapidly following the recent earthquake and floods as many donors looked for implementing partners to deliver assistance. There are indications that while NGOs have done a good job of delivering relief supplies, they have limited technical skills and hence find it difficult to cover assistance in the technically complex areas related to agriculture and do not have any contact with the Government offices and departments that do have this technical knowledge.

45. Private sector (including SMEDA) Under Ministry of Industries and Production, SMEDA was established in October 1998 to take on the challenge of developing Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Pakistan. With a futuristic approach and professional management structure it has focus on providing an enabling environment and business development services to small and medium enterprises. SMEDA is not only an SME policy-advisory body for the government of Pakistan but also facilitates other stakeholders in addressing their SME development agendas.

46. Vocational education, colleges, universities: The Government of Pakistan established the National Vocational & Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC) in December 2005 as an apex body. The Commission is mandated to facilitate, regulate, and provide policy direction for vocational education & training to meet national and international demand for a skilled workforce. The Commission will devise policy and evolve a strategy and an enabling environment to the public and private sectors to implement training for skills development to enhance social and economic profile. NAVTTTC also works to develop national occupational skills standards, curricula and trade testing certification systems for all sectors in which technical and vocational education and training is necessary for the workforce.

47. The National Vocational & Technical Education Commission (NAVTEC) is the country's apex body to provide policy direction, regulate and coordinate the TVET sector. To fulfill the vision of a developed, industrialized, just and prosperous Pakistan through rapid and sustainable development, the present Government is paying special attention to strengthen TVET activities. The National Skills Strategy 2009-2013 (NSS), for the first time in the nation's history, sets a direction in this regard.

48. The National Skills Strategy 2009-2013 proposes a paradigm shift from curricula based education to competency based training. It envisions provision of relevant skills for industrial and economic development, improvement of access, equity and employability and assurance of quality through an

integrated approach. To translate this vision into viable reforms, the NSS proposes twenty strategic initiatives.

49. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) was established “to facilitate institutions of higher education to serve as engine of growth for the socio-economic development of Pakistan”. HEC is faced with three key challenges (a) Quality (b) Access and (c) Relevance.

50. Considerable efforts have been made in the last few years on improvement in quality. Two universities of Pakistan are now ranked among the top Technology Universities of the World as per QS World Universities Rankings 2010.

51. The number of faculty with Ph.D. degrees have doubled in the last five years, but even then, hardly 20% of the faculty have Ph.D. degrees. Pakistan needs to triple the number of Ph.D faculty at the universities by 2015. This will increase the number of Ph.D. faculty to at least 40% by 2015 after accommodating for growth in faculty.

52. The number of Ph.Ds awarded by Pakistani universities is currently 700 per year. This needs to be increased to at least 1000 by 2015, with a significant increase in science and technology disciplines. The number of research publications per year will be increased by at least 50% during this period.

Challenges and Opportunities

53. The major goals for Pakistan’s agriculture are to increase raise income, produce enough to meet the food and nutrition needs of the country in a sustainable manner, and reduce rural poverty in the face of high population growth, urbanization, water competition and shortages, climate change and degraded ecosystems. The performance on all counts has not been satisfactory. Growth has been slow and, although Pakistan exports food, poverty and food insecurity remain rampant.

54. Pakistan will not be able to meet its internationally agreed development goals unless it addresses some of the difficult and long standing problems related to agriculture. These include the distribution of assets, particularly land; women’s access to resources; a more efficient and equitable system for the supply of inputs and credit; better marketing, transport and storage systems; and a food procurement and distribution system which can ensure food security for the poor and vulnerable.

55. Long term issues of soil fertility, high dependence on artificial fertilizers and water competition also endanger current production levels and ability to export rice and wheat as well as produce sufficient cotton and sugar for industrial value addition. Edible oil production, already a large import item, are also threatened by non-sustainable dependence on inputs. Although there are some small-scale distributed systems for dairy and poultry, the general trend towards new high density, high input and high technology systems are based on precarious imports of feeds and may not be able to provide long term solutions as compared to distributed systems. The high density operations are also vulnerable to disease outbreaks and concentration of manure pollutants that could be managed better under small to medium scale distributed systems in some respects.

56. There is a growing willingness on the part of Government to address some of these problems. At the same time there is wealth of knowledge and experience, both within Pakistan and internationally, with regard to these issues. The key challenge for the Government is now to use this knowledge and experience to make the necessary legal, regulatory and institutional changes. At the same time, the limited resources available to the Government from internal and external sources need to be focused on catalytic investments that can facilitate and leverage change to sustainable systems.

The Devolution Process

57. Addressing the challenges facing the agriculture sector will require clear and strong action by the Government. Under Amendment 18 to the Constitution, responsibilities for technical as well as a number of legal and regulatory matters were transferred to the Provinces, along with Federal funding. This has created an opportunity for a closer alignment between local needs and government responses. However, it

also presents problems which include maintaining or increasing allocations to agriculture and food security in the face of conflicting demands - investments in the agriculture sector have been shown to be a major driver of both overall growth and, if sufficiently focused on small farmers, as a good way to reduce poverty - and to increase their capacity to plan, implement and monitor a substantially larger set of development interventions. The Provincial Governments also need to internalize, and adapt to local conditions, some of the key elements of the New Growth Framework, especially in relation to linking rural and urban growth.

58. At the Federal level, the devolution has resulted in responsibility for some agriculture sector management to be disbursed across a number of agencies. Although these responsibilities remain fluid at the time of preparing this CPF, and the situation is expected to remain fluid for at least another year, key Federal level agencies and FAO related responsibilities include:

Institutions	FAO related Responsibilities
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Although the OneUN issues are dealt with by the Resident Coordinator's office, including critical diplomatic issues, there continues to be a need to maintain communication with the UN section within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to represent FAO specific issues such as governance and accreditation
Ministry of National Food Security and Research	FAO in respect of Food; Import & export, quality control/ assurance, availability & storage of food grains and stuff; food crop/commodity production & consumption, imports and exports statistics; coordination with food aid/assistance agencies; Plant Protection & Quarantine; pesticides, seed certification and registration, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) and National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC); Agriculture Policy; Livestock & Dairy, & Fisheries Development Boards
Ministry of Ports and Shipping	Marine Fisheries in Federal waters (12-200 miles from the coast).
Ministry of Climate Change	Emergency, Early Recovery, Disaster Risk Management, and Environment including some international aspects of Forestry
Ministry of Textiles	Cotton industry related issues
Ministry of Commerce	Import-export and inter-provincial issues, including border stations.
Ministry of Industry	Food processing and added value industry.
Planning Commission	An important centre for national planning and policy in the area of economic development including numerous aspects of agricultural sector involvement such as government invested industry and inputs/output support. Includes food basket assessment.
Space and Upper Atmospheric Research Organization (SUPARCO)	FAO has worked closely with SUPARCO on remote sensing for crop assessment and land cover.
Nuclear Energy Commission	A key organization in agriculture research on

	saline soils, varietal improvement, sterile insect techniques and other applications of nuclear science to agriculture.
Indus River Commission	Key to international water treaty with India and large scale water management issues.
Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA):	In charge of building dams, irrigation systems and other infrastructures.

59. Provinces are normally divided into Departments under a Chief Secretary and Chief Minister including:

Institutions	FAO related Responsibilities
Planning and Development Department	Key for coordination with development partners, budgets and planning.
Agriculture Department	Agriculture primarily meaning “crops” including extension, research and other outreach for crops and on-farm water management.
Irrigation Department	large scale water management
Forestry and Rangeland Management Department	Management and policy.
Livestock Department	Management, markets, extension and policy.
Fisheries Department	Inland, coastal and marine areas (up to 12 mile limit) management
Food Department	Management and storage of wheat stocks, government silos, etc.
Cooperative Department	In charge of assisting in the establishment and monitoring of cooperatives.
Provincial Disaster Management Authority	Emergency, Early Recovery, Disaster Risk Management, and Environment

60. However, there are a number of provincial institutions such as the Pakistan Forest Research Institute (devolved to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government), Pakistan Soil Survey (devolved to Punjab government) Punjab Food Safety and Standards Board and Sindh Irrigation Development Authority which have been traditional partners of FAO. As such devolution of these provinces has created some confusion in terms of responsibilities that are still to be clarified in 2012.

61. The various Federal institutions related to agriculture will be critical in order to analyze and propose policies and options for interventions by Government. Many of these institutions have not been working to their full capacity and are in need to review and restructuring. Following devolution, responsibility for many of these institutions have been transferred to other ministries with a continuous change of structures and shifting through creation of new ministries – for example, the National Fertilizer Development Corporation has been transferred to the Planning Commission; the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, the Federal Seed Certification Unit and the Agriculture Policy Institute to the Ministry of Science and Technology with later reassignment to yet a new Ministry of National Food Security and Research; and the Pakistan Forestry Institute to the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The concerned Ministries and units are not fully familiar with the institutions assigned to them and lack the capacity to guide the process of review and restructuring.

62. Other areas devolved to the Provinces of interest to FAO are health care, education and gender. Within the OneUN, coordination with these ministries is crucial to ensure strong networking and coordination.

63. Provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh) and Federal Areas (Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Federally Administrated Tribal Area and Gilgit-Baltistan) have a diversity of structures key to implementation of agriculture sector but normally including: Department of Planning and Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of Food, Department of Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Department of Forestry and Rangeland, Department of Irrigation, Department of Cooperatives and Provincial Disaster Management Authority. Each Department is responsible for the respective technical areas including regulation, legislation and technical interventions. Some Departments also operate Government owned businesses crucial for the agriculture sector. Support for Capacity Development of individuals, departments and policies are critical demand from the Provinces and Federal Areas in response to devolution.

IV. FAO Comparative Advantage and FAO Priority Areas

FAO's Goals and Objectives

64. FAO's vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. Five Strategic Objectives have been formulated to meet the Organization's goals and vision. At the 27th Asia and Pacific Regional Conference held in the Republic of Korea in 2010, Member countries, including Pakistan, agreed that FAO's work in the region should focus on:

- Strengthening food and nutritional security;
- Fostering agricultural production and rural development;
- Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization;
- Improving capacity to respond to food and agriculture threats and emergencies; and
- Coping with the impact of climate change on food and agriculture.

FAO Areas of Expertise and Competence

65. FAO has been a long term partner for Government of Pakistan on agriculture and food security issues. FAO's strengths in Pakistan, which is recognized by both Government and the UNCT, are its very high level of technical knowledge and experience of agriculture and food security in Pakistan and globally – especially for international best practices and international standards; its standing as an independent UN agency which can act as a neutral partner for the Government on difficult and complex issues especially related to policies, institutions, legal and regulatory reforms; and its ability to convene and network with other stakeholders on agriculture and food security matters, including with the IFIs, donors and NGOs/CSOs.

66. Since 2005, FAO has also emerged as a major partner for Government in designing, implementing and evaluating the response to emergencies. It has participated in all the major post-emergency assessments working closely with the Federal and Provincial Governments, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, donors and other UN system agencies.

67. The experience and standing of FAO make it an essential partner for the Government on the new development agenda that has been proposed which emphasizes "software" and in particular institutions, incentives, markets, communities, governance and human capital. This is particularly so at the present post-devolution period when new relationships need to be established between provinces and the centre and between various institutions. Moreover, its proven ability to work with donors and local implementing partners, make it the key international partner for the Government on agriculture and food security matters in post-emergency operations.

Pakistan in the FAO

Pakistan has been an active member in FAO since 1947 contributing expertise, participating on international expert panels and FAO governance committees as well as leading technical innovations in a number of areas (e.g., under South-South Cooperation Swaziland benefited in livestock, agricultural extension etc immensely; IMP-FFS expertise in cotton shared with Bangladesh, China, India, Philippine, Vietnam in the south Asia & south east Asia region as well as outside regions to Ethiopia and Kirgizstan). It is hoped that during this CPF period, Pakistan will regain its leadership in FAO as regional conflicts subside and Pakistan is able to refocus on development issues. There is a huge potential for Pakistani expertise, services and products that can be facilitated through FAO opening new opportunities in South-South Cooperation, trade and economic linkages with FAO member states. It is not an overstatement to note that while Pakistan can benefit from FAO membership, the members of FAO can benefit from Pakistani expertise, institutions, services and goods.

Working with Development and Humanitarian Partners

68. The perception of FAO as a strong technical partner is shared by the UNCT and other development partners such as the members of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan. FAO has been playing a strong and proactive role in preparation and implementation of the first One Programme and has fully delivered on all joint programmes. It has played a similar role in the OP-II process and has been assigned the leadership role with regard to Food and Nutrition security and is a member of the teams working on Inclusive Economic Growth and on Gender. However, FAO shares its work on agriculture and food security issues with other UN agencies. For example, UNDP is taking the lead in Pakistan on matters related to wetland and sustainable forestry, while WFP and UNICEF are taking the lead on nutrition. FAO also co-leads the Food Security Cluster with WFP and related early recovery sectoral working groups which coordinates all stakeholders working on agriculture sector post emergency operations.

69. FAO has also recognized expertise in working with the IFIs. There is a large and significant portfolio of work with the World Bank and IFAD which includes preparation, implementation and evaluation of investment projects. FAO was also a key partner with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for the Damage and Needs Assessments related to the crisis in KP in 2009 and the 2010 floods.

Review of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2010)

70. In 2007, FAO worked with the former Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL) to prepare a National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for Pakistan's agriculture sector, covering the period 2007 to 2010. The NMTPF covered seven strategic priority areas (SPAs) for external technical assistance consistent with Government priorities, the UNDAF prior to the One UN Programme-I, and the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. These were repositioning agriculture competitiveness in the national and global economies; ensuring food security, environmentally sustainable agriculture and consumer safety; facilitating rural renaissance through entrepreneurship among SMEs and resource-poor agricultural labour force; optimising disaster management and emergency preparedness; strategy development and programme/project formulation technical assistance; facilitating and providing quality client care/support through improved agricultural service deliveries; and knowledge management and "tacit" knowledge sharing for agriculture sector organizational learning. The SPAs were broken down into a total of 70 outputs and 31 proposed programmes and existing FAO projects. The NMTPF was ambitious and broad ranging in its priority areas and only six of the 31 proposed programmes benefitted from three or more projects during its lifetime (see Annex 5)

71. There have been a number programmes and projects undertaken over the NMTPF period, in response to these SPAs. Between 2006 and 2011, FAO has implemented 69 "national" projects in Pakistan with a total value of USD 217.71 million. Half of the projects and 39 percent of the investment were agricultural research and development in orientation. Much of FAO's technical assistance concentrated on food security and trans-boundary animal diseases projects and project formulation and management. The remaining 61 percent comprised the management of FAO and donor funds for humanitarian relief and early recovery of rural livelihoods and food security following the 2005 and 2008 earthquakes, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011 floods and the 2001 to 2011 protracted displacement of rural people.

72. A breakdown of projects implemented by FAO in Pakistan between 2006 and 2011 is presented as follows:

Type	Pakistan		Regional and Global		Total	
	No.	Value (USD)	No.	Value (USD)	No	Value (USD)
TCP	14	4,119,900	9	3,690,200	23	7,810,100
UTF	10	22,142,400	0	0	10	22,142,400
GCP	4	56,551,400	6	6,845,100	6	63,396,500
UNJP	6	2,121,000	2	442,400	8	2,563,400
SPFS	0	0	1	359,500	1	359,500
MTF	0	0	3	583,200	3	583,200
GTFS	0	0	1	6,747,100	1	6,747,100
GEF	0	0	2	8,510,700	2	8,510,700
Sub-Total	34	84,934,700	24	27,178,200	58	112,112,900
OSRO (relief)	28	108,351,100	0	0	28	108,351,100
OSRO (recovery)	7	24,425,800	6	40,869,400	13	65,295,200
Sub-Total	35	132,776,900	6	40,869,400	41	
Total	69	217,711,600	30	68,047,600	99	285,759,200

TCP: Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO's core funds)

UTF: Unilateral Trust Fund (funded by GoP)

GCP: Government Cooperation Programme (funds from FAO members to Pakistan)

UNJP: UN Joint Programme (Delivering as One)

SPFS: Special Programme for Food Security (FAO's core funds)

MTF: Multi-donor Trust Fund

GTFS: Global Trust Fund for Food Security

GEF: Global Environment Facility

OSRO: Office for Special Relief Operations

73. Pakistan has also benefitted from 30 global and regional projects implemented by FAO with a total value of USD 68.05 million: 25 projects focused on agricultural research and development (USD 19.67 million); and six projects focused on agricultural early recovery and the control of trans-boundary animal diseases (USD 48.38 million). Nearly 60 percent of FAO's technical assistance to national projects¹⁴ focused on SPA aimed at "ensuring domestic food security" (i.e. 13 projects totalling USD 67.98 million). The main contributors to the food security programme were the EU-funded Food Facility (USD 33.98 million), two USAID-funded smallholder farmer projects in Balochistan Province (USD 15.24 million), and ADB, SIDA and EC-funded early recovery projects in 2005 earthquake-affected areas (USD 8.22 million). A further 16 percent focused on SPA for "strategy development and programme/project formulation technical assistance" (14 projects; USD 18.49 million) with emphasis on the irrigation and fisheries sub-sectors in Balochistan and Sindh Provinces, livelihood rehabilitation in earthquake-affected areas and emergency disaster needs assessments. The largest of these technical assistance projects supported Government of Pakistan, World Bank and SIDA-funded appraisal, management and capacity development interventions. The SPA "facilitating the provision of quality client-care/support through improved agricultural service deliveries" comprised ten percent of FAO's technical assistance (three projects; USD 11.89 million). This was predominantly in support of an IFAD-funded community development project in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

74. It is particularly important to note that 26% of development funding was contributed from the Government of Pakistan under Unilateral Trust Funding. These projects include support to Azad Jammu and Kashmir IFAD project, Coastal Fisheries Assessment and various smaller projects.

¹⁴ This does not include the 28 OSRO emergency relief projects (USD 108.35 million) not covered by NMTF

75. More than 80 percent of FAO's technical assistance to global and regional projects targeting Pakistan focused on the "controlling trans-boundary and newly emerging livestock and poultry diseases" (nine projects; USD 48.38 million) of SPA aimed at "optimising disaster management and emergency preparedness". FAO is also implementing a large national USAID-funded sustainable livestock production project focussing on the control of food and mouth disease (USD 7.14 million).

76. In August 2011, FAO prepared a detailed two-year DRM/DRR Programme for the restoration of the agriculture sector in conflict, earthquake and 2010 flood-affected areas of Pakistan. The total cost estimate for the DRM/DRR Programme is USD 157.05 million, which does not include the 2011 floods in Sindh Province. The Programme comprises five components, viz: (i) restoring household food production (USD 100.12 million); (ii) strengthening institutional capacity of agricultural support service providers (USD 23.28 million); (iii) improving access to diversified and nutritious diets (USD 6.62 million); integrating livelihood-oriented disaster risk management into agriculture early recovery processes (USD 11.77 million); and (iv) co-ordination and effective response to agriculture early recovery (USD 4.17 million).

FAO's Areas of Priority Action

77. The four major priority areas that FAO would work on with the Federal and Provincial Government and, on which it would collaborate with donors and other UN agencies, are set out below. The first two elements comprise FAO's twin track approach which aim to improve food security through targeted support for the poorest while at the same time assisting small farmers.

- **Support to Food Security Policy and National Zero Hunger Programme for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security** including reduced household food insecurity and malnutrition in rural and urban areas; enhanced productive safety nets and support to the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy; and implementation of the DRM/DRR Programme targeting post-emergency acute food insecurity and promoting agricultural livelihood early recovery in areas affected by floods, earthquake and displacement.
- **Support to Pakistan New Growth Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Economic Growth** including support for provincial agricultural investment projects and programmes linking small farmers to markets; raising productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry through sustainable intensified production using ecosystem services to reduce fossil fuel dependence; promoting productive and decent rural employment through value addition and market linkages; facilitating more Food for Cities actions; and encouraging public/private partnerships for strengthening value chains.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response including Natural Resource Management**, support to vulnerable rural population to adapt to fragile ecosystems, climate change, man-made and natural disasters; collaborate with international, national and provincial partners to improve their capacity to monitor and assess national emergencies and transboundary pest and disease outbreaks; and design and implement programmes to assist vulnerable rural populations impacted by such events.
- **Capacity Development¹⁵ for Agriculture Sector under Devolution¹⁶** including collection of gender and age disaggregated data, creation of a reliable data bases and information systems for providing a solid basis for policy making on food security; enhanced capacity for policy making on relevant regulatory and legal issues such as land tenure, water governance, food safety and seed certification; adaptation of international standards and agreements into national systems; strengthening food safety and quality control and management system and support to the federal and provincial Governments of strengthening post devolution policies and institutions.

¹⁵ Capacity development aims at individuals, institutions and policy environments

¹⁶ Including government, private sector, academia and civil society

78. The outcomes, outputs and indicative FAO activities that are associated with the above areas of priority action are shown in Annex 3. The areas of priority actions are closely linked to FAO's Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities, as well as to the One UN Programme and National Objectives (Annex 3).

V. Programming for Results

79. The FAO Country Office in Pakistan is responsible for mobilizing FAO's international and regional resources for achieving the expected CPF Priority Area Outputs and Targets as given in Annexes 3 and 4 and to contribute to OP II priorities. The CPF will provide a guide of FAO support although should be noted that there are different demands on FAO according to the diverse needs of the Provinces: Punjab and Sindh with highest technical capacity have expressed need to support regulatory and legal reviews based on international standard setting and new technologies for efficient irrigation and horticulture production; other Provinces and Federal Areas have requested support for broader technical inputs ranging from investment planning to assisting in field programme establishment with a wide range of value chains as well as support for disaster risk reduction and management.

80. A programme approach will best allow for focused results with both the CPF and the OP II which will have working groups for same topics. The FAO Country Office will therefore seek funding for three specialists national officers and, if funds are available, eventually additional international staff who can assist in organization of forums/networks nationally as well as bring international best practices and international standards to bear on problems in Pakistan:

- For Priority Area 1: on **Support to Food Security Policy and National Zero Hunger Programme for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security** an overall Food and Nutrition Security Programme Officer, with background on gender sensitive social protection, including cash transfers and nutrition + education schemes, will oversee the formation of nutrition networks, awareness programmes and community based food security activities with national food security actors for acute and chronic food insecure households in concert with Federal, Provincial and District government and other stakeholders.
- For Priority Area 2 on **Support to Pakistan New Growth Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Economic Growth**, a Community-Value Chain Development Officer with background on gender sensitive community-based value chain development building on current successes in Balochistan will aim to create a range of Provincial and District based projects on specific commodities that will provide income and real growth benefits to small-scale vulnerable households.
- For Priority Area 3 on **Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response including Natural Resource Management**, the existing FAO Emergency Response Coordination Unit will ensure key focal persons to develop DRM/DRR Programme
- For Priority Area 4 on **Capacity Development for Agriculture Sector under Devolution**, a Capacity Development Specialist will be able to bring together key international and national expertise, especially within the National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC), to prepare short-courses with NARC Agriculture Polytechnique Institute and Agriculture Universities, to provide various workshops and training courses to strengthen institutions and policy makers for better agriculture sector management. Food for Cities, Global Statistics Improvement, REDD readiness and legal reviews will also be initiated under this priority area.

81. In 2012/13 Biennium, there are a number of key areas which require urgent support according to the immediate demands being expressed by GoP in line with the CPF priority areas – some of the high priorities include:

- **To support the National Zero Hunger Programme** key actions required include building an up to date Ministry of National Food Security and Research at the Federal level, and formulating provincial/district programmes to lift the most vulnerable rural and urban areas with twin-track

activities (e.g. social safety net and economic growth) that feed into the targets of MDG1 and other national action plans

- **Natural Resources Assessment** especially for rangelands, forestry and soil cover with remote sensing and community surveys are required to update information on current status of natural resources, although general consensus among Provincial Departments is that there has been a general decline in the status of all natural resources due to drought, flood and displacement of persons and their herds.
- **Global Statistics programme** as called for by the FAO governing bodies will undertake an initial needs assessment.
- **Crisis Preparation and Response Capacity** is a major priority area for urgent action to assist GoP preparedness, rebuild livelihoods of flood affected households and longer-term programmes for climate change and endangered degraded ecosystem recovery.
- **Legal review and revision** with Punjab government to modernize agriculture sector legal frameworks and to act as a model for Provinces now responsible for a much wider range of activities.
- **Agriculture Sector Development Policy with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** to support post-Devolution strategic development of its Provincial capacities and economic planning.

82. Normative actions carried out by the FAO Country Office to ensure proper functioning and integration with GoP, OneUN and other stakeholders include:

- Administrative support including accounts, audits, human resources and counseling, IT and registry, transportation, participation in OneUN operations and management team, security and associated infrastructure management.
- Programme support for project cycle management involving project identification, project development and resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, networking with FAO and external experts, communications (i.e. printed media, SMS, website, list serve), geographic information systems, government and OneUN liaison.
- Other actions include regular meeting attendance at UNCT, Security Management Team (SMT), working groups, liaise with development partners and communicate FAO Corporate information and policies.

83. To create linkages between CPF and the Strategic Vision of FAO, especially the Strategic Objectives, all on-going and pipeline projects will have specific reference and linkage to the Strategic Objectives and Organizational Objectives in the FAO Country Work Plan prepare in January of each year and reviewed annually (discussed in section VII below).

84. During the first year of the CPF, there will be an urgent need to prepare two major documents. First will be a baseline report of all Output areas using existing or new data. This baseline is essential for establishing a starting point for the CPF and keeping a focus on progress of indicators towards targets. The second major document will be a *Vision for Pakistan Agriculture to 2050* report developed by non-partisan respected national leaders with support from the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). Although the *Vision 2030* of the Planning Commission sets out in general terms directions for all sectors, a specific long term vision is required to provide a road map for reaching the future – especially given the many challenges noted above concerning population growth, climate change, water competition, urbanization and other global, regional and national dynamics.

85. The CPF is aligned with the FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific (2010-2019) and therefore its reporting towards Regional priorities as achieved locally is important. However, sub-

regional goals for South Asia may eventually also be developed around areas such as food security, sustainable intensive production, trade and cross-border water and pest issues. This will be considered in 2012 within the context of the FAO Network of the FAO-RAP.

VI. Implementation Arrangements

86. A critical next step to implement the CPF will include building up a consensus with Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as with donors, IFIs and other UN agencies about FAO's technical and administrative capacity to deliver on the above priority areas. This will require an intense advocacy effort by the FAO Country Office. Subsequently, the main challenge would be to mobilize resources. Both these action have to be provided strong support by the FAO Regional Office and Headquarters.

Institutional Mechanism

87. Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CPF will rest with the FAO Country Office. Oversight of the CPF will rest with the concerned ministries, especially EAD (as OneUN oversight), Ministry of National Food Security and Research and Planning Commission at the Federal level and the Planning and Development Departments at Provincial level. Other Federal Ministries and agencies, Provincial Departments will be involved as necessary. Issues and problems will be brought to the attention of the Planning Commission or the Provincial Planning and Development Department as appropriate. Where possible and appropriate FAO activities will be undertaken jointly with other UN agencies, particularly in the context of One UN Programme (OPII) and other development partners or institutions of the MoNFS&R.

88. The CPF Advisory Committee (or similar) with Federal, Provincial and stakeholder representations will be formed at policy level to oversee effective implementation of the CPF, provide policy directions and evaluate its progress. The Advisory Committee would be co-chaired by the Secretary of the MoNFS&R and FAO. At the working level, CPF *ad hoc* committees will be formed as required in line with decisions of the Advisory Committee.

Short term implementation plan

89. It is useful to think of the current CPF in terms of annual cycles and three biennium (2012/13, 2014/15 and 2016/17) terms which correspond to FAO's biennial governance and budget cycles. On an annual basis, the CPF will be reviewed and adjusted, work plans developed, progress reviewed quarterly and annual progress reports prepared. In the first biennium, there is a need to build networks, forums and committees around each major output, build group consensus, advocate for funding and establish baselines. Actions towards outputs defined in the current CPF should be started in 2012 in most areas. Communications, networking, monitoring systems and reporting mechanisms will be in place by end of 2012 as well as on-going projects and programmes. Main activities are expected to be under implementation in 2013 in accordance with funding availability. Implementation of major activities will continue through the second biennium, although new start up activities may be added as part of the annual review cycles and in response to new global, national or local conditions. By the third biennium, major outputs should be nearing completion with new cycle established and new CPF prepared for the following biennium.

Resource Mobilization for the CPF

90. FAO's activities in Pakistan have been funded largely through resources provided by a wide range of FAO member countries which include the European Union (EU) and its members such as Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands; United States of America (USAID/USDA); Sweden (SIDA); and Japan. Funding has also been received from the World Bank, IFAD and the Asian Development Bank under the cooperative agreements with these institutions. In addition, the Government of Pakistan has also provided considerable funds, either from its own revenues or from loans received from the World Bank and IFAD. Finally, small

but significant amounts had been provided by FAO from its Regular Programme resources through its Technical Cooperation Programme and from the UN One Fund.

91. For the current CPF the likely funding sources are expected to continue as in the past with a mix of funding from Government funds under UTF modalities, from donors and the IFIs, from the UN One Fund, and from FAO's TCP resources. A close collaboration with the Friends of Democratic Pakistan members will be prioritized for enhancing resource mobilization.

92. New development partners and partnerships are expected however in areas such as social security safety nets (joining efforts with Benazir Income Support Programme and others), as well as involving non-traditional donors. Some needs in the areas of date palm, for example, may best be supported by FAO member countries in the Middle-East and Iran where technical expertise is high. Support from FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific and FAO Headquarters will be essential to mobilize future funding, especially given the global economic downturn.

VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms

93. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will take place at three levels. First is within projects, ensuring first that the goals and objectives of each project are contributing to the CPF Outputs significantly and directly. Each project has its own ME&R cycle defined by FAO's normative regulation and in line with agreements with donors. Project baseline data and indicators will correspond with targets and indicators of the CPF and incorporated directly into each project. At a second level, CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly and an annual basis. The six-monthly report will be short and will only note any issues that may need quick attention while the annual report will be more detailed. These will be presented in ways similar to reporting on project logical frameworks. This will be prepared by the FAO Country Office and discussed at an annual meeting with Federal stakeholders and the Provincial Planning and Development Departments. This annual meeting will review FAO's work and provide guidance and help as necessary. The annual progress reports will also be shared with the UN country team and the UN Resident Coordinator. At a third level, the CPF should contribute broadly to the FAO Global Goals which include:

- Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
- Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

94. In these regards, the FAO Representation will also attempt to measure the contribution from FAO programmes, as part of the OneUN and GoP efforts, towards these global goals and measure against them in the Annual FAO Country Office Reports as well on the FAO webpage for Pakistan.

95. A mid-term review of the CPF will be carried out with the assistance of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific to assess whether the CPF is on track or if major changes need to be made in response to changing circumstances in 2015. Any major changes to the CPF will be reviewed and discussed with Federal stakeholders and the Provincial Planning and Development Departments. A final review of the CPF will be made at the time of preparation on the next CPF in 2016.

CPF (2012-2017) and One Programme II (2013-2017) M&E

96. The CPF has been prepared in parallel with the preparation of the One UN Programme Second Phase OPII (2013-2017) of Pakistan. There has been a purposeful attempt to first ensure the OPII responds to national and provincial demand through a long One UN consultation by the UNCT. This has in turn allowed the CPF to align Priority Impact Areas with the OPII Priority Impact Areas. The CPF Priority Impact Areas reflect four for the six OPII Impact Areas as shown in the table below – note that the OPII Priority Areas have different numbers than the CPF reflecting the FAO and UNCT difference in priorities. Two other OPII priority areas deal with Gender equity which is a cross-cutting overall theme of CPF and Access to Social Services which are extremely high priority to the GoP and UNCT for health, education and other development services. The indicators and targets of the OPII also have integrated the CPF indicators and targets in a reciprocal manner through the UNCT joint programme formulation team in which FAO was an active partner. In addition, as far as possible, GoP national survey and statistical data will be used for baseline overall and for measuring changes, although individual projects will have their own M&E systems. The CPF M&E will therefore integrate directly into the OPII M&E and reporting system. This has been in line with the GoP request that individual agencies ensure 80% of programmes are in OPII with a small 20% of “stand alone” activities thus allowing efficient monitoring of the One UN OPII by the GoP.

CPF Priority Areas	OPII Priority Areas
1. Support to Food Security Policy and National Zero Hunger Programme for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security	6. Food and Nutrition Security for the most vulnerable groups
2. Support to Pakistan New Growth Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Economic Growth	2. Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods
3. Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response (including Natural Resource Management)	3. Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crisis and External Shocks
4. Capacity Development for Agriculture Sector under Devolution	4. Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion

CPF M&E Plan and Calendar

97. The FAO Country Office will prepare an annual progress report of the implementation of the CPF which will be discussed at a meeting with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Planning Commission and the Provincial Planning and Development Departments. This annual meeting will review FAO's work and provide guidance and help as necessary. The annual progress reports will also be shared with the UN country team and the UN Resident Coordinator. The annual cycle for CPF monitoring, evaluation and reporting will include:

January	Project work plan, budget and procurement plan review/revision including baseline/on-going data and data collection implementation. CPF evaluation and report preparation to stakeholders, Quarterly Project Implementation Report (QPIR) and Project Progress Report (PPR) covering period July to December.
February	CPF reporting and review of outputs and activities for on-going and new project/programme development.
March	Mandatory project budget revisions
April	Project QPIR
July	CPF review of outputs and activities for on-going and new project/programme development, Project QPIR and Project PPR (covering period January to June).
October	Project QPIR
December	Annual report for CPF incorporation.

98. Major reviews will include:

- A mid-term review in 2015 with the assistance of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and GoP to assess whether the CPF is on track or if major changes need to be made in response to changing circumstances in 2015.
- A final review of the CPF including all stakeholders will be made at the time of preparation on the next CPF in 2016.

Annexes

Annex 1: FAO Successes in Pakistan

Annex 2. National Zero Hunger Action Plan and Supporting Programmes of the Government of Pakistan

Annex 3: Priority Matrix (2012 to 2017)

Annex 4: Results Matrix

Annex 5: FAO Achievements within the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2010) and On-going Projects in Pakistan

Annex 6: Pipelines

Annex 7: Gender in Agriculture

Annex 1: FAO Successes in Pakistan¹⁷

In response to Pakistan's needs and priorities and in line with FAO's comparative advantage, FAO has focused on dynamic FAO-GoP collaboration for food security, poverty reduction and rural development, especially in upgrading and strengthening of research, training and extension services, enhancement of capabilities in planning and policy making, preparing for and responding to food and agricultural threats and emergencies, natural resource management and gender mainstreaming.

Policy Formulation Assistance for Developing the Agricultural Road Map:

FAO assisted the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in updating Pakistan's livestock sector policy framework in line with the changes brought about by WTO agreements. FAO comprehensively reviewed the overall fisheries sector, provided support for participatory development of the sector's policy and build the capacity of MinFA and its provincial counterparts. This assistance culminated in the establishment of Fisheries Development Board (FDB) in October 2007 to provide and maintain a platform for enhancing and promoting fisheries sector in Pakistan.

Institutional Capacity development

FAO has been closely involved with the development of the livestock sector in the country through numerous TCP and technical assistance projects. These include the Institutional strengthening of the livestock development centre Bahadurnagar that was central to the program of livestock research and development for over 30 years; the Coordination of the national livestock and dairy development programme, and the National poultry development programme. The technical basis for improved feed resources was established under two initiatives that underpin the large expansion in the private-sector supply of balanced compound feed to the livestock industry.

FAO supported Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in developing and scaling up the country's dairy sector, particularly through the establishment of the National Dairy Development Board. FAO also analysed the dairy sector, produced a series of recommendations that assisted the promotion of successful dairy enterprises, developed food safety standards for milk and other dairy products that allowed private-sector actors to enter into the milk supply chain and ensured that domestic and international consumers could have confidence in the quality of dairy products in line with agreed WTO specifications.

FAO technical assistance on meat production and processing under Meat Production and Processing project helped the government establish national standards for abattoirs and meat-packing facilities. This facilitated the development of the substantial meat export industry. The government was further assisted by strengthening its capacity in WTO negotiations that proved seminal to ensuring penetration of Pakistan meat products into the world market. This was achieved under a unilateral trust fund project where the government itself funded the project from its own resources – Capacity enhancement assistance to the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock in WTO related policy and strategy development and project formulation.

Targeting Hunger and Poverty

FAO's programs have had significant impact on development of agronomic production practices and improved post harvest management. The Special Programme on Food Security and its follow on crop maximization programmes were central to the government strategy to extend these messages to smaller and resource-poor farmers.

FAO assisted Pakistan in its effective control of transboundary animal diseases, with Pakistan eliminating Rinderpest. The government has set up central reference laboratories for poultry and animal diseases. In terms of poultry disease, Pakistan was particularly successful in controlling highly pathogenic avian influenza Type H5N1. With FAO assistance Pakistan set up a reference laboratory and countrywide

¹⁷ www.fao.org.pk

monitoring program. It detected the first outbreaks in 2006, in time to instigate a culling and containment program. Pakistan has been free of H5N1 since 2008.

Pakistan has also had major success in the control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI H5N1). Pakistan suffered an outbreak of HPAI Type H7N3 in 2004 that originated in Karachi and spread northwards causing losses to the industry estimated at US\$50 million. In response FAO supported a TCP project, Emergency assistance for the control of Avian Influenza, that helped set up the first avian influenza surveillance, diagnostic and rapid response network in the country. The Central Reference Laboratory and eight Peripheral Surveillance and Rapid Response Units were established under the auspices of the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock.

Sharing Knowledge to Replicate Best Practices

FAO Pakistan was offered a unique opportunity to strengthen the concept of participatory Farmers Field Schools approach through “FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia”. The start was slow but steady, the pace soon built up as the awareness and message reached the farmers. IPM, which started out as Integrated Pest Management, has blossomed into Increased Profit Margin. Despite a powerful pesticide industry, the country embarked upon its own 5-year National IPM Programme.

FAO in Emergencies

Pakistan in recent years has faced increasing number of severe natural and man-made crisis including devastating 2005 earthquake, 2007 flood and drought in Balochistan, 2008 global soaring food and fuel prices, 2010 historical floods over four provinces and 2011 floods in Sindh and Balochistan. FAO worked actively as part of the UN community for immediate emergency response and active rehabilitation under early recovery. For example, in response to massive 2010 floods, FAO reached nearly 580 000 households with wheat and vegetable packages to replant fields and provide livelihoods for persons who would otherwise need to remain in expensive camps. Cash crops such as canola and sunflower were also introduced and highly successful for providing income at a time when farm families were heavily indebted due to borrowing for rebuilding and food. The seeds and tools distributed by FAO have helped produce 500, 000 tonnes of wheat, enough to feed more than four million people for at least six months. The successes, especially for rapid and large scale response in 2010 were in part due to two major factors: a large scale Food Facility field programme supported by the European Union had been active across all affected provinces in response to the 2008 global soaring food price crisis and this group provided the first base on which FAO and other agencies (government, UN and NGO) were able to use; and a massive surge capacity of specialists on assessment, procurement, administration, monitoring, reporting and communication in emergencies were assigned from FAO system to work alongside national experts. These two factors allowed farmers to get in a wheat crop within 2 months and sunflower/canola in as soon as flood waters subsided in other areas to the south. This lesson is now guiding actions under the SPA 3 to ensure that FAO is “emergency ready” with the Government.

Annex 2. National Zero Hunger Action Plan and Supporting Programmes of the Government of Pakistan¹⁸

To address the unprecedented hunger and malnourishment in the country, Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani announced the launching of a 'National Zero Hunger Programme in a workshop organized by newly established Ministry of National Food Security and Research, on 21st March 2012. The program is a five year plan that aims to reach to a total of 61 million food insecure people across the country with a total cost of 16 billion US dollars. It is envisaged that the Government of Pakistan would seek 80 per cent of the needed funds from the international donor community and the rest would be met from its own resources. The projected expenditure during the first year of the plan would be \$200 million.

World Food Programme and Ministry of National Food Security and Research have also signed a Letter of Intent (LOI), under which wheat donated by the Government of Pakistan, would be converted by WFP into nutritious food commodities that will be used to combat hunger among the most vulnerable sections of society particularly malnourished children, pregnant women and primary school children. The program would also feature school feed programme and establishment of "zero hunger shops" in 45 extremely food insecure districts in Pakistan. The details of the cooperation between WFP and MoNFS&R are being worked out to have an MOU or an agreement.

Some of the other salient interventions of National Zero Hunger Programme include, 1) Support to food insecure households, 2) Cash/food support in disaster hit areas, 3) expansion of farm outputs and market access, 4) Targeted social safety nets, 5) Rationalization of market prices of food commodities, 6) Improved nutritious quality of food intake (fortified food), 7) Diversification of food, 8) Food processing industry even at community level, 9) Food and nutrition awareness and education programme, 10) food security surveillance, 11) research for food policy/production, quality improvement, storage, distribution, and 12) Enhanced coordination among various federal and provincial ministries, and public-private-civil society partnerships.

The National Zero Hunger Programme not only seeks new programmes but also draws support from the existing pro-poor programmes of the Government of Pakistan such as Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP).

BISP at a Glance¹⁹

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) was initiated by Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the financial year 2008-09. The resource allocation for the fiscal year 2012/13 is Rs.70 billion (US \$ 744.6 million approximately) . It is being implemented in all four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa) including Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

BISP has established an elaborate targeting mechanism for identification of the poor through the introduction of Poverty Scorecard and the nationwide survey along with creation of a database accompanied by data validation and verification. The enrolled families are paid cash assistance of Rs.1000 per month at their doorsteps.

Special Initiatives of BISP:

- Waseela-e-Haq: Extension of small loans to female beneficiary or her nominee to trigger, cater and eliminate chronic and extreme poverty, thus enabling women empowerment to flourish.
- Waseela-e-Rozgar: The initiative aims to empower female beneficiary or her nominee through acquiring a skill; become economically independent by acquiring vocational training through dynamic and integrated technical education and vocational training service.

¹⁸ (Brief from Ministry from National Food Security and Research)

¹⁹ http://www.bisp.gov.pk/waseela_training.aspx

- Waseela-e-Sehet: Micro health insurance programme will provide the extreme and chronic underprivileged with basic income support measures to access health care to cope with a variety of health shocks, and access to opportunities for graduating out of poverty.
- Waseela-e-Taleem: BISP plans to launch “Waseela-e-Taleem” a co-responsibility cash transfer (CCT) programme for the primary education of the children aged 5-12 years of its beneficiary families. (includes newly admitted and already admitted)

Annex 3: Priority Matrix (2012 to 2017)

Islamic Republic of Pakistan - FAO Country Programming Framework

Cross-cutting: Gender and age-sensitive agricultural investment programmes and projects prepared and supported in partnership with provincial governments, development partners etc.

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 1: SUPPORT TO FOOD SECURITY POLICY AND NATIONAL ZERO HUNGER PROGRAMME FOR ENHANCED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY					
[Corresponds to One UN Programme II (OP II) Priority Area 6: Food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups]					
[Government of Pakistan’s New Growth Framework: Increase agricultural production; Stabilize socio-economic status]					
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR 2012/14 (USD)	REQUIRED TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM FAO/HQ AND RAP	Relevance to the One UN-OPII (2013-2017)
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcomes: CONTRIBUTE TO THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION (SO1, Outcome 1&2)					
1.1. Effective functioning of Food & Nutrition Security networks for synergetic outcomes	1.1.1. Food & nutrition security networks (in the context of the One-UN) established & operational	Supporting the GoP and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in the monitoring and analysis of food insecurity & malnutrition in Pakistan	200,000	- Project technical co-ordination (UNJP) - Project technical assistance (GCP)	Enhanced support for appropriate implementation of Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy (PINS)
		Establish Food and Nutrition Security Network/Forum for productive food security actions with development partners			
	1.1.2. Improved institutional and technical capacity of the government for the development and implementation of food and nutrition security related policies, programmes, plans and systems.	FAO & its partners in the agriculture sector are participating fully in the development & implementation of PINS	400,000		
		Promoting healthy family nutrition, including better household food preparation, processing, preservation & storage through awareness campaigns and livelihood assets			
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: REDUCE RURAL POVERTY (SO3, Outcome 3)					
1.2. Food & nutrition programmes - targeted at the poor & most vulnerable - effective in chronic food insecure situations.	1.2.1. [Chronic] National & provincial food- based social safety net programmes (which integrate targeted food interventions for the poor) designed and successfully launched with FAOs support in an age & gender sensitive manner	Partnering with the national food security actors such as Benazir Income Support Programme, National Rural Support Programmes and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund to design & implement targeted food & nutrition programmes for the poor & impoverished through Provincial and District projects	3,000,000	- Support in resource mobilisation and fund management - Project technical assistance (UNJP)	National and provincial social safety net programmes implemented in an age and gender sensitive manner with food and nutrition security networks
		Mainstreaming of food nutrition into relevant agriculture, food security, health & nutrition clusters & interventions			

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 2: SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN NEW GROWTH STRATEGY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH					
[Corresponds to One UN Programme II (OP II) Priority Area 2: Inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods]					
[Government of Pakistan’s New Growth Framework: Increase agricultural productivity through a reduction in research & extension yield gaps & increasing irrigation efficiency; Shift patterns of production towards higher value-added activities, especially livestock; Free & flexible agricultural markets supported by an efficient private sector; Innovative practices & commercialisation of new knowledge in public & private sectors & rural & urban areas through entrepreneurship; Broader investment climate; Creative cities]					
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR 2012/14 (USD	REQUIRED TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM FAO/HQ AND RAP	Relevance to the One UN-OPII (2013-2017)
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: REDUCE RURAL POVERTY (SO3, Outcome 2)					
2.1. Provincial and District sustainable agricultural investment programmes developed & implemented effectively, including value addition to large infrastructure projects	2.1.1. Gender & age-sensitive sustainable agricultural investment programmes & projects prepared & supported in partnership with provincial governments, the World Bank, IFAD and other IFIs [including major urban municipalities]	Supporting the preparation and implementation of provincial and district agriculture investment and natural resource management programmes, in collaboration with all stakeholders, in particular improving water efficiency, high-value horticulture production & integrated pest management, animal health & production, livestock breeding, rangeland management & coastal fisheries, aquaculture and other livelihoods	5,700,000	- Project identification, preparation and appraisal (TCI) - Project implementation and technical assistance (UTF and GCP) - TCP(s) for piloting innovative technologies (e.g. conservation agriculture, range management and post-harvest management)	Gender and age-sensitive agricultural investment programmes and projects prepared and supported in partnership with provincial governments, development partners
		Raising awareness and introducing new technologies on sustainable intensified production under FAO’s “Save and Grow” and “Food for the Cities” programmes			
		Providing technical assistance for sustainable intensified production to the implementation of provincial agricultural investment programmes, in collaboration with all stakeholders			
		FAO Strategic Objectives & Organizational Outcomes: INCREASE AND IMPROVE PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER (SO2, Outcome 1); REDUCE RURAL POVERTY (SO3, Outcome 1); ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS AT LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS (SO4, Outcome 1&2)			
2.2. Public & private sector agricultural service providers able to support sustainable intensification	2.2.1. Adaptive research & participatory extension approaches adopted & practiced by agricultural support service providers in targeted areas	Developing capacity of PARC, provincial research centres & agricultural universities, relevant private sector/NGOs to provide relevant new technologies	4,100,000		Adaptive research and participatory extension approaches adopted and practiced by agricultural support service providers in targeted areas
		Supporting public & private institution in extension service delivery by input suppliers & traders, District Agriculture Offices extension services & vocational training such as through men and women farmer field schools (FFSs),			

		community animal health & artificial insemination programmes, & agro-enterprise groups			
	2.2.2. Enhanced capacity of key value chain actors, for increased value addition in targeted agricultural growth areas along the commodity chains through promotion of public-private partnerships, new and improved post-harvest management technologies and practices (benefiting in particular small holders, women and youth)	Building the capacity of public & private actors to promote value addition of agriculture production in targeted agricultural growth areas and commodities Improving agro-processing & promoting agri-business enterprises at household & community levels Supporting employment-centred interventions, promoting decent work, preventing child labour & managing rural out-migration Improving post-harvest management & introducing new & improved processing, storage & transportation technologies at household, community and district levels Strengthening research & development (R&D) processes along commodity value chains (e.g. establishment of "R&D hubs") within public private sector framework Strengthening market linkages along commodity value chains, i.e. smallholder producer groups, large farmers, traders, processors, wholesalers, retailers, exporters, etc. Strengthening the management of technical knowledge & market information along commodity value chains	2,400,000		Value addition in agricultural production enhanced in targeted agricultural growth areas through public-private partnerships and reduction in post-harvest losses along targeted commodity chains (benefiting in particular smallholders, women and youth)

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION/MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (including Natural Resource Management)							
[Corresponds to One UN Programme II (OP II) Priority Area 3: Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks]							
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR 2012/14 (USD	REQUIRED TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM FAO/HQ AND RAP	Relevance to the One UN-OPII		
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES (SO5, Outcome1)							
3.1. Government, civil society & United Nations partners of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial, district & community levels able to prepare for & respond to emergency situations	3.1.1. The capacity of FAO Pakistan, NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry Departments to prepare, respond, monitor & co-ordinate responses to climate change & variability & emergency situations enhanced	Supporting the efficient co-ordination of food security cluster mechanisms for emergency relief & early recovery – including implementation	6,800,000	- Support in resource mobilisation - TCP(s) for piloting innovative technologies to mitigate against climate change and variability - TCP(s) for investigating and mitigating against emerging trans-boundary pests and animal diseases - Project implementation and technical assistance (GCP, GEF, OSRO and UTF)	1). Enhanced capacity of NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA's, Provincial and District Departments to establish a mechanism for risk assessment, and prepare livelihood vulnerability mapping and contingency plans in relation to the agriculture and food security		
		Strengthening the capacity of FAO Pakistan, Ministry of Disaster Management NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry Departments, etc in disaster preparedness, disaster needs assessments, associated appeals & emergency relief response					
		Supporting the capacity of national & regional organizations in the surveillance, monitoring & control of trans-boundary pests & animal diseases					
	3.1.2. The capacity of DDMA's, District Agriculture Offices (DAOs) & service providers to forecast weather patterns & disasters, prepare contingency plans, & mitigate against hazards & vulnerability enhanced	Supporting SUPARCO in the forecasting of areas prone to flash flooding & river bank erosion in co-ordination with UNESCO	2,500,000			1). Enhanced capacity of NDMA, PDMAs, DDMA's, Provincial and District Departments to forecast weather patterns, prepare contingency plans, co-ordinate responses to climate change and emergency situations	
		Capacity development of the Agriculture Clusters & Agriculture & Food Security Sectoral Working Groups & DDMA's in the mitigation & preparedness of hazard, livelihood & vulnerability baseline & contingency plans (HLVs)					
		Supporting the preparation of district-wise HLVs are prepared (including participatory mapping of landholdings)					
	3.1.3. The communities in targeted high-risk areas empowered with the capacities to develop early warning systems & contingency plans, and adopt disaster risk reduction/management (DRR/M) measures	Community-based early warning systems & contingency plans are developed through participatory processes	10,200,000				2). DRR/DRM mainstreamed in relevant agriculture ministries/line departments at federal, provincial/regional and district level
		Creating awareness amongst beneficiary communities on DRR measures to protect their agricultural assets					
	FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES (SO5, Outcome 1)						
3.2. Agricultural	3.2.1. Government's agriculture	Supporting agriculture disaster needs					Agri-based enterprises promoted to

responses to emergencies effective	emergency relief programmes implemented according to international best practices	assessments			support household food security and local livelihood of the affected population in early recovery and rehabilitation phase with focus on transition to development
		Mobilising & managing government & donor funds for agriculture emergency relief interventions			
		Evaluating responses to agriculture emergency interventions			
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES (SO5, Outcome 1)					
3.3. Food & nutrition programmes - targeted at the poor & most vulnerable - effective in acute food insecure situations.	3.3.1. [Acute] Food & nutrition security of vulnerable families from conflict, earthquake & flood-affected areas improved through investment & implementation of FAO’s DRM/DRR Programme	Restoring crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture & forestry production, rehabilitating farmer-managed irrigation systems & water harvesting structures, & strengthening relevant institutions	5,000,000	- Support in resource mobilisation (GCP, OSRO and UTF)	Improved Food and Nutrition security of vulnerable families through investment programmes in conflict, earthquake and flood-affected areas.
		Expanding homestead gardening (vegetable, poultry & dairy production) by smallholder women farmers, including awareness campaigns, household demonstrations & strengthening relevant institutions			
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcome: INCREASE AND IMPROVE PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER (SO2, Outcome 1)					
3.4: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved sustainable environmental management practices, including climate change mitigation and adaptation	3.4.1. Increased capacity of Government institutions related to Natural Resource Management (NRM) at federal and provincial level for design and implementation of the policies and strategies for integrated Natural Resource management and climate change adaption and mitigation	Undertaking baseline surveys on extent of natural resource degradation in collaboration with GoP, UNDP and WWF	2,000,000		Government Institutions related to Natural Resource Management (NRM) at federal and provincial level supported for the development and implementation of the policies and strategies for Integrated Natural Resource Management and climate change adoption and mitigation
	3.4.2. Increased capacity of communities in the design and implementation of the sustainable natural resource management strategies and action plans	Developing natural resource plans with provincial and district governments to implement with affected communities			Institutions & communities supported for the development and implementation of the sustainable natural resource management strategies and action plans

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR UNDER DEVOLUTION					
[Corresponds to One UN Programme II (OP II) Priority Area 4: Strengthened governance and social cohesion]					
[Government of Pakistan's New Growth Framework: Market reforms; Improving transport efficiency & storage facilities, training in packaging, encouraging private sector involvement & deregulating agricultural markets; Opening windows of opportunity for the youth]					
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR 2012/14 (USD	REQUIRED TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM FAO/HQ AND RAP	Relevance to the One UN-OPII
FAO Strategic Objectives & Organizational Outcomes: ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS AT LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS (SO4, Outcome1); REDUCE RURAL POVERTY (SO3, Outcome2)					
4.1. Structures & mechanisms in place at federal & provincial-levels for agriculture policy development following devolution of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture (MinFA) & Livestock and Dairy Development (MinLDD) and establishment of Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MoNFS&R)	4.1.1. Systems and institutions for the collection & analysis of gender & age-disaggregated data for the agriculture sector enhanced	Supporting SUPARCO in the remote sensing of crop assessments, water availability, flood damage, etc	6,000,000	- Project implementation and technical assistance (GCP and UTF)	Strengthened capacity of agricultural organizations and policy makers to reform key agriculture policies, institutions, legal regulatory frameworks, and to monitor agricultural policy reforms
		Supporting the Federal Bureau of Statistics, PARC, provincial research centres, agricultural universities, UNCT, etc in agricultural surveys & studies, including rural labour markets, trade & taxation			
		Supporting the Government of Pakistan in the preparation & maintenance of food balance sheets on critical food security commodities and for early warning			
	4.1.2. Key sustainable agriculture policies & legal regulatory frameworks reformed by relevant actors in consultation with all stakeholders in the agriculture sector	Supporting EAD, Planning Commission, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries, etc in the reformation of policy, legal & regulatory frameworks (e.g. seed certification, produce marketing, slaughter-houses, land reform, water governance, community forestry/rangelands & trade) – ensuring adequate integration of smallholder farmers/fishers, decent rural employment & gender equality	1,900,000	- TCP(s) to support the development of reformed policies and regulatory frameworks - TCP(s) to undertake peer reviews and support the restructuring of agricultural organizations - Project implementation and technical assistance (GCP and UTF)	
		Actively involve rural organizations representing smallholder farmers & fishers & agricultural workers & their families in the reformation of agriculture policies & legal & regulatory frameworks			
4.1.3. Capacity of policy makers to guide sustainable gender sensitive agricultural policy reform	Preparing “Vision for Pakistan Agriculture to 2050” document with senior opinion leaders and PARC	400,000			

	strengthened	Supporting stakeholders of the agriculture sector to monitor & improve the reformation of agriculture policies & legal & regulatory frameworks			
	4.1.4. Key agricultural organizations restructured & strengthened in light of devolution	Supporting Planning Commission, MinFS&R, in peer review & evaluation of key institutions, e.g. PARC, API, FSCB & NFDC	1,000,000		
		Supporting P&D and other departments in peer reviews & evaluations of provincial & district-level institutions			
		Building the capacities of federal, provincial & district-level organizations in light of re-organised/reformed policies, strategies & regulatory frameworks			
FAO Strategic Objective & Organizational Outcomes: ENABLE MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS AT LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS (SO4, Outcome1&3)					
4.2. The capacity of Pakistani stakeholders of the agriculture sector effectively involved and appropriate international standards and best practices is enhanced	4.2.1. International standards as appropriate applied to targeted sustainable agricultural growth areas, including social & environmental implications	Promoting sustainable agriculture, i.e. soil & water management, crop production & protection, animal production, health & welfare, harvesting, processing & storage, energy & waste management, & human welfare, health & safety	2,000,000	- Support in resource mobilisation and networking with global and regional organizations - Project technical assistance (GCP and GEF)	
		Assisting development of regulation & technical support for natural resource management (i.e. land, water, rangelands & marine), including REDD+			
		Developing public-private stakeholder marine fisheries management systems			
		Improving NAPHIS, food quality, safety & adopting international food standards			
	4.2.2. Capacity for strategic & effective agri-trade negotiations at multilateral fora (e.g. WTO, USDA & EU) strengthened	Strengthening Federal Ministries of National Food Security and Research, Commerce, Textiles etc., Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries in global trade monitoring, strategic planning, trade promotion, intellectual property rights, etc			Strengthened capacity to undertake strategic & effective agri-trade negotiations at multilateral fora (e.g. WTO, USDA and EU), to apply international standards to targeted agricultural growth area

Annex 4: Results Matrix

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 1: SUPPORT TO FOOD SECURITY POLICY AND NATIONAL ZERO HUNGER PROGRAMME FOR ENHANCED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Outputs	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Means of Verification
1.1.1. Food & nutrition security networks (in the context of the One-UN) established & operational	1. Number of network members actively participating. 2. Number of new joint actions on food and nutrition security.	New network so baseline is zero members and zero joint actions.	1. At least 2000 individuals from development partners (govt, NGOs, academia, private sector, UN, donors) actively participating 2. At least 5 major joint actions.	- Emails and members. - New activities reports.
1.1.2. Improved institutional and technical capacity of the government for the development and implementation of food and nutrition security related policies, programmes, plans and systems.	1. Number of government departments reorganised 2. Number of linkages developed between government agricultural departments and research institutions and international research centres 3. Number of targeted mature/self-sustaining men and women COs functioning. 4. Number of targeted new food secure men and women COs established	1. Lack of awareness in the devolution and reformation of agricultural policies amongst relevant provincial policy makers and stakeholders 2. Few and decreasing exchanges of knowledge between provincial departments and international research centres 3.1. 258 men COs and 132 women COs operational in Killa Saifullah, Loralai and Mastung Districts (established USABBA Projects) 3.2. 90 men COs and 80 women COs established in Quetta and Zhob Districts (by USABBA Project) 4. No agricultural-based CBOs operational in Chagai, Kech, Kharan, Nushki, Panjgur and Washuk Districts	1. Policy makers of Balochistan P&D, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Departments satisfactorily reforming agricultural policies 2. Linkages developed and strengthened between Balochistan Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Departments and AZRC and USDA, ACIAR, ICARDA, CIMMYT and IWMI 3.1. 245 men and 130 women COs supported and become mature and self-sustaining 3.2. 86 men and 74 women COs strengthened and become food secure and profit-making 4.1. 90 men and 60 women COs established in Musakhel, Pishin and Sherani 4.2. 82 men and 54 women mature, independent and self-sustaining Cos; 122 men and 82 women food and nutrition secure and profit-making Cos in Chagai, Kech, Kharan, Nushki, Panjgur and Washuk Districts	
1.2.1. [Chronic] National & provincial food- based social safety net programmes (which integrate targeted food interventions for the poor) designed and successfully launched with FAOs support in an age & gender sensitive manner	Number of social and safety programmes designed and launched in collaboration with Federal and Provincial Government, other stakeholders for targeting food insecure districts of Pakistan	Benazir Income Support Programme; Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF); Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal	At least 2 programmes designed and launched in collaboration with Federal and Provincial Government, other stakeholders for targeting food insecure districts of Pakistan	- WFP/VAM studies; BSIP poverty studies; Economic Surveys of Pakistan - Household surveys - BISP, NRSP & FAO progress & impact evaluation reports

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 2: SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN NEW GROWTH STRATEGY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

Outputs	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Means of Verification
2.1.1. Gender & age-sensitive sustainable agricultural investment programmes & projects prepared & supported in partnership with provincial governments, the World Bank, IFAD and other IFIs [including major urban municipalities]	1. Number of pro-poor and gender responsive agriculture sector development strategies and policies developed at national and provincial levels	- GoP New Growth Framework; country programmes of donors investing in agriculture, e.g. World Bank & IFAD - Provincial governments' agricultural investment programmes; donors' project appraisal documents; FAO project documents - Socio-economic baseline surveys of agricultural development projects in targeted areas; 2010/2011 GoP Agricultural Statistics; 2010/2011 GoP Pakistan Economic Survey	1. At least 4 agriculture development policies and strategies at provincial level; 1 national strategy (Vision 2050 produced, backed by analytical studies)	- GoP Economic Surveys; provincial agricultural investment programmes & project appraisal documents - Annual reports of provincial governments & FAO - GoP Annual Agricultural Statistics; progress & evaluation reports of agricultural development projects
2.2.1. Adaptive research & participatory extension approaches adopted & practiced by agricultural support service providers in targeted areas	1. Number of agricultural support service providers adopting and practising adaptive research, participatory extension, community animal health and market-led value chain development approaches 2. A plan setting out an institutional reform programme and focus areas for research 3. Number of men and women FFSs implemented	- "Top-down" research and extension systems; and relevant peer reviews and institutional capacity assessments	1. XXX agricultural support service providers adopting and practising adaptive research, participatory extension, community animal health and market-led value chain development approaches 2. A 5 year Business Plan of PARC setting out an institutional reform programme and focus areas for research 3. 204 men and 136 women FFSs implemented (including the training of 25 master trainers and 100 men and women FFS facilitators)	- Technical & annual reports of provincial governments, donors & FAO - Progress & evaluation reports of provincial governments & projects; relevant training reports - Value chain analysis reports - Reports of provincial AMDs, chambers of commerce, market boards, etc; appraisal, progress & evaluation reports of agricultural investment projects; training reports
2.2.2. Enhanced capacity of key value chain actors, for increased value addition in targeted agricultural growth areas along the commodity chains through promotion of public-private partnerships, new and improved post-harvest management technologies and practices (benefiting in particular small holders, women and youth)	1. Number of value chain analyses completed for selected commodities in target areas 2. Number of value chains targeted with specific focus on developing the capacity of public-private actors to link producers to high-value markets and consumers 3. Number of value chain actors with improved business capacities - post-harvest management & produce marketing practices (input suppliers (SMEs), smallholder producers, buyers, agro-processors, sellers) 4. Percentage increase in the yields of cereal and horticultural crops; and percentage increase in the value of annual household livestock production – across project areas 5. Percentage increase in sales of agricultural products by project beneficiaries and number of new contracts issued between buyers and small producers, through COs, LMCs, MMOs and small business enterprises 6. Number of small agri-business enterprises functioning and making profit 7. Number of FMCs functioning and making profit.	• Limited opportunities for off-farm employment in rural areas of project districts • No local suppliers of quality agricultural inputs in project districts (i.e. seeds, tree seedlings, farm tools and implements, irrigation equipment, storage structures, poultry equipment, etc) • Farmers have inadequate knowledge and information of post-harvest requirements, resulting in high losses and poor quality produce • Weak and underdeveloped value chains, especially for high-value agricultural produce produced in the project districts • No organised local outlets/collection points for agricultural produce, resulting in a total reliance on "middlemen" for market information and buying of surplus production or high costs for transporting small quantities of produce to district centres • Little or no opportunities for adding value to primary produce in rural areas	1. 55 value chain analyses completed and 32 followed up for development (29 analyses completed under the original USABBA Project); 25 value chain studies completed for selected commodities and followed up 2. XXX value chains targeted with specific focus on developing the capacity of public-private actors to link producers to high-value markets and consumers 3. XXX value chain actors with improved business capacities - post-harvest management & produce marketing practices (input suppliers (SMEs), smallholder producers, buyers, agro-processors, sellers) 4. 20 % increase in crop yields and 20 % increase in livestock production 5. 20 % increase in sales of agricultural products by target beneficiaries and 150 new contracts issued between buyers and small producers 6. 24 small agri-business enterprises established or strengthened and operational (11 enterprises established under the original USABBA Project); 8 small agri-business	

	8. Number of MMOs established, registered, functioning and making profit 9. Number of potential input supply, post-harvest management and marketing packages/linkages developed in collaboration with national and international research centres, input suppliers and buyers, PACCD and FIRMS Projects, etc		enterprises established or strengthened and operational 7. 32 FMCs established and operational (five pilot FMCs formed under the original USABBA Project); 15 men and 10 women FMCs established and operational 8. Eight MMOs established and operational 9. Eight new or improved input supply, post-harvest management and marketing technologies and practices researched and demonstrated by private sector service providers in collaboration with national and international research centres, PACCD and FIRMS Projects, etc.	
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CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION/MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (including Natural Resource Management)

Outputs	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Means of Verification
3.1.1. The capacity of FAO Pakistan, NDMA, PDMA, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry Departments to prepare, respond, monitor & co-ordinate responses to climate change & variability & emergency situations enhanced	1. Appropriate policies and strategies in place at federal, provincial and regional level (number/type) 2. Number of agriculture related departments adopting DRR/ DRM as crosscutting concept in their policies and programmes 3. Common framework on the formulation of HLVs and implementation of disaster baseline in agriculture and food security sector. 4. Capacity building of the line departments in the targeted districts to mainstream the baseline in the district planning process 5. Number of National and Provincial level DRR/M workshops for mainstreaming DRR/M in the development process	- National disaster management bill passed in 2010; agriculture & DRM clusters are operational - Disaster management authorities recently established; Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry Departments & DAOs lack awareness & capacity to adopt & promote DRM - Flood & river bank erosion modelling initiated by Meteorological Department & SUPARCO with support of UNESCO & FAO; district HLVs initiated with support of UNDP & FAO; surveillance of trans-boundary pests & animal diseases initiated by FAO - Development of early warning systems (EWSs) & contingency plans & integration of DRR measures in agriculture early recovery interventions initiated by FAO	1. Disaster Risk Reduction Policy for Agriculture Sector 2. At least 4-5 departments (including fisheries, agriculture, livestock, forestry) in each province 3. Consultation and development of common framework with NDMA, PDMA and relevant Line Departments on the formulation of HLVs and implementation of disaster baseline in agriculture and food security sector. 4. Capacity building of the line departments in the 6 targeted districts to mainstream the baseline in the district planning process 5. XXX National and XXX Provincial DRR/M workshops for mainstreaming DRR/M in the development process	- National, provincial & district DRM plans, (incorporating the agriculture sector); minutes of agriculture & DRM cluster meetings; FAO progress & evaluation reports - Provincial reports; appraisal, progress & evaluation reports of provincial agricultural investment programmes (incorporating DRM); training reports - HLVs, hazard maps, etc - EWS exercises & reports; contingency plans; appraisal, progress & evaluation reports of investment projects; FAO progress & evaluation reports
3.1.2. The capacity of DDMA, District Agriculture Offices (DAOs) & service providers to forecast weather patterns & disasters, prepare contingency plans, & mitigate against hazards & vulnerability enhanced	1. Number of HLV baseline and contingency plans developed 2). National, provincial & district databases, including best practices & lessons learned established		1. XXX HLV baseline and contingency plans developed 2). Databases established	
3.1.3. The communities in targeted high-risk areas empowered with the capacities to develop early warning systems & contingency plans, and adopt disaster risk reduction/management (DRR/M) measures	1. Number of CBDRM (Community-based Disaster Risk management) Plans prepared in selected most vulnerable districts 2. percentage of targeted communities prepared and able to effectively respond to various potential disasters 3. Distribution of Rabi, Zaid Rabi, Kharif, Farm Forestry and Livestock/Poultry inputs (seed, fertilizer, forest/fodder trees, veterinary support etc.); Rehabilitation & establishment of water courses and water harvesting structures		1. 510 CBDRM (Community-based Disaster Risk management) Plans prepared in selected most vulnerable districts 2. 65-75 % of targeted communities prepared and able to effectively respond to various potential disasters 3. Targets - specified in respective projects	
3.2.1. Government's agriculture emergency relief programmes implemented according to international best practices		- 2010/2011 GoP Agricultural Statistics; preliminary damage assessments by DAOs, NGOs, SUPARCO, etc - DNAs of affected areas; number of households affected		- DNA reports; emergency response plans - Monitoring reports, gap analyses & contingency plans of agriculture cluster; FAO evaluation reports
3.3.1. [Acute] Food & nutrition security of vulnerable families from	1. Number of DRR/DRM investment programmes for improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable families in		1. At least 3 investment programmes	- WFP/VAM studies; BSIP poverty studies; Economic Surveys of Pakistan

conflict, earthquake & flood-affected areas improved through investment & implementation of FAO's DRM/DRR Programme	conflict, earthquake and flood-affected areas designed and implemented with FAOs support			- Household surveys - BISP, NRSP & FAO progress & impact evaluation reports
3.4.1. Increased capacity of Government institutions related to Natural Resource Management (NRM) at federal and provincial level for design and implementation of the policies and strategies for integrated Natural Resource management and climate change adaption and mitigation	1. Number of Integrated natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adoption plans developed by federal, provincial and district governments for implementation with affected communities 2. Report on Rangelands		1. XXX Integrated natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adoption plans developed by federal, provincial and district governments for implementation with affected communities 2. 5 reports?	
3.4.2. Increased capacity of communities in the design and implementation of the sustainable natural resource management strategies and action plans	1. Number of Natural resource management and climatic change mitigation and adoption plans developed and implemented at community level 2. Number of community members trained in sustainable management of natural resources		1. XXX Natural resource management and climatic change mitigation and adoption plans developed and implemented at community level 2. XXX community members trained in sustainable management of natural resources	

CPF PRIORITY AREA NO 4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR UNDER DEVOLUTION

Outputs	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Means of Verification
4.1.1. Systems and institutions for the collection & analysis of gender & age-disaggregated data for the agriculture sector enhanced	1. Number of local staff trained in major geospatial technologies, including GPSs for field survey and Remote Sensing data and GIS for analysis and reporting 2. New equipment (GPSs/PDAs) adopted to improve data collection, survey results and accuracy; Equipment (GPS/PDAs) and software supplied to SUPARCO and provincial Crop Reporting Services 3. Reports on estimates and forecast of crop production are more accurate and timely than before. 4. On-site training workshops and technical consultations. 5. Revised survey methods and tools for improving quality of agriculture statistics for major crops 6. Enhanced capacity of staff in provincial offices to collect, analyze and report statistics. 7. Accurate land cover databases 8. An LCCS based new land cover database developed for optimizing sampling design		1. XXX staff trained in major geospatial technologies, including GPSs for field survey and Remote Sensing data and GIS for analysis and reporting (Trainings held in Pakistan and University of Maryland) 2. Equipment provided to CRS Punjab and Sindh; Equipment provided to SUPARCO: Computer Server: 1, PTCL Cloud Wifi: 08, Smart Phones: 08, Micro Sims (GPRS): 08 3. Monthly Crop Bulletin Report regularly issued by SUPARCO and shared with CRS's. 4. Trainings held for CRS of two provinces, Punjab and Sindh 5. Improved area frame methodology and survey techniques. 6. Trainings held for provincial offices in Punjab and Sindh. 7. Accurate land cover databases developed for 2 provinces (Punjab & Sindh); Improved Area Frame sampling strategy developed 8. An LCCS based new land cover database developed and adopted in Punjab and Sindh for optimizing sampling design	1. Publishing of statistical data. 2. Statutes on provincial legislature; provincial reports 3. Satisfactory quality of reformed policies & organizations; training reports 4. Annual reports & budgets of reformed federal & provincial departments
4.1.2. Key sustainable agriculture policies & legal regulatory frameworks reformed by relevant actors in consultation with all stakeholders in the agriculture sector	1. Number of policies/legal frameworks developed and implemented by agriculture sector departments	- 18th Amendment; Government of Pakistan's New Growth Framework; and the absence of agricultural policies and regulatory frameworks at the provincial level. - Provincial departments have low capacity to develop province-specific legislation and policies in many devolved subjects and functions	1. Provincial seed and fruit tree seedlings certification, livestock movement and animal health, forestry/rangeland and marketing policies and regulatory frameworks prepared	
4.1.3. Capacity of policy makers to guide sustainable gender sensitive agricultural policy reform strengthened	<u>Vision 2050</u> 1. Vision 2050 paper produced backed by analytical studies and validation by wide stakeholder process.	Studies of the agriculture sector are lacking and there is no longer term management roadmap from which national and local policy can be derived.	1.1. Studies identified and carried out by working groups of eminent stakeholders. 1.2. Stakeholder workshops undertaken by the Notable Advisory Group with PARC and Vision 2050 Secretariat to provide forum for brainstorming, discussion and validation.	
4.1.4. Key agricultural organizations restructured & strengthened in light of devolution	Number of agricultural organizations having strengthened capacity to reform key agriculture policies, institutions, legal regulatory framework and to monitor agricultural policy reforms	Lack of awareness in the devolution & reformation of agricultural policies amongst relevant federal & provincial policy makers	At least 10 (e.g. PARC, API, FSCB & NFDC, MoNFS&E, NAPHIS, Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Livestock.	
4.2.1. International standards as appropriate	<u>FMD</u> 1. Number of ELISA Labs upgraded for FMD	- Lack of international standards (e.g. SPS, food safety, gender equality, decent work &	<u>FMD</u> 1. 7 ELISA Labs upgraded for FMD diagnosis	- International standards and practices adopted by federal & provincial

applied to targeted sustainable agricultural growth areas, including social & environmental implications	diagnosis: 2. Number of veterinarians trained in ELISA Labs; Number of lab veterinarians trained in virus isolation: 3. Number of farmer's awareness seminars held; Number of farmers participated in awareness seminars: 4. Number of training workshops held for field veterinarians: 5. Number of veterinarians trained in FMD diagnosis, sample collection, epidemiology and control: 6. Number of FMD sample collection kits given to field veterinarians; Number of FMD treatment kits given to field veterinarians: 7. Number of animals under regular FMD vaccination (Primary vaccination, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in dairy colonies 8. Number of control animals in dairy colonies (Primary vaccination other than FMD, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in dairy colonies: 9. Number of animals under regular vaccination (Primary vaccination, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in rural areas: 10. Number of control animals in rural areas (Primary vaccination other than FMD, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in rural areas: 11. Number of Yaks vaccinated against FMD in Gilgit-Baltistan PPR 1. Strengthen veterinary laboratories for the diagnosis of the PPR 2. Train veterinarians in Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and other diagnostic techniques ; Train laboratory managers and technicians in PPR vaccines evaluation. 3. Strengthen PPR vaccine manufacturing 4. Train district-level government and private sector veterinarians, para-vets/veterinary assistants in clinical disease, transmission, epidemiology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and control of PPR, including the collection, dispatch and transportation of samples from sick and dead animals for PPR	child labour) adopted & observed by GoP on GAP & lack of readiness for participation in REDD+ - Institutional assessment & training needs assessment of provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry Departments, etc for adoption of GAP & readiness for REDD+ - There is a need to strengthen the country's veterinary laboratory network in order to enhance communication between the national and provincial/regional laboratories.	2. 23 veterinarians trained in ELISA Labs; 9 lab veterinarians trained in virus isolation 3. 67 farmer's awareness seminars held; 2,600 farmers participated in awareness seminars 4. 37 training workshops held for field veterinarians 5). 1029 veterinarians trained in FMD diagnosis, sample collection, epidemiology and control 6. 865 FMD sample collection kits given to field veterinarians; 865 FMD treatment kits given to field veterinarians 7. 47,831 (925 dairy farms): animals under regular FMD vaccination (Primary vaccination, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in dairy colonies 8. 23,930 control animals in dairy colonies (Primary vaccination other than FMD, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in dairy colonies 9. 84939 (138 villages, 17320 farmers): animals under regular vaccination (Primary vaccination, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in rural areas 10. 29,224 control animals in rural areas (Primary vaccination other than FMD, ear tagging, booster dose, blood sampling for sero monitoring) in rural areas 11. 2,615 Number of Yaks vaccinated against FMD in Gilgit-Baltistan PPR 1. Strengthen one veterinary laboratory from each of the six administrative units of the country (i.e. province or region) for the diagnosis of the PPR; Upgrade facilities for molecular diagnosis, Reverse transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and virus isolation at National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) through the provision of the appropriate laboratory supplies 2. Train at least two veterinarians from each of the six selected provincial/regional laboratories in Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and other diagnostic techniques; ; Train 4 to 6 laboratory managers and technicians in PPR vaccines evaluation. 3. Strengthen PPR vaccine manufacturing at VRI, Lahore;	governments; related regulatory frameworks promulgated; guidelines published - Annual reports & budgets of reformed federal & provincial departments; training reports - Annual GoP trade statistics; proceedings of multi-national conferences; United Nations' reports
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	diagnosis.		4. Train 525 district-level government and private sector veterinarians, para-vets/veterinary assistants in clinical disease, transmission, epidemiology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and control of PPR, including the collection, dispatch and transportation of samples from sick and dead animals for PPR diagnosis.	
4.2.2. Capacity for strategic & effective agri-trade negotiations at multilateral fora (e.g. WTO, USDA & EU) strengthened	1. Number of trainings organized for capacity building of concerned departments. 2. Number of overseas training	Current share of agricultural exports in global markets; current share of agricultural exports in GDP; poor attendance of federal actors at multi-national fora	1. 10 trainings organized for capacity building of concerned departments 2. 3 overseas training	

Annex 5: FAO Achievements within the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2010) and On-going Projects in Pakistan

SPA 1. Repositioning Agriculture Competitiveness in National and Global Economy

Total:

Country-specific projects: one (0.68 million)

Global and regional projects: three (USD 2.29 million)

Programme 1. Developing strategic policy guidance, incentives and regulatory/legal frameworks to stimulate private-public sector agri-business partnerships with active involvement and increased employment of the rural and urban poor.

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 2. Developing capacity for strategic and effective agri-trade negotiations at multilateral fora (WTO and bilateral FTA meetings)

Country-specific projects: one (USD 0.68 million)

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 3. Facilitating value addition and new value creation from high-value crops and livestock through improved agro-processing, market access and distribution –linkages systems

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: two (USD 0.87 million)

Programme 4. Increased competitiveness through sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards and other international standards compliance

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: one (USD 1.41 million)

Programme 5. Facilitating and encouraging more corporate farming enterprises to introduce more efficient and profitable agro-livestock business models and practices to SMEs.

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

SPA 2. Ensuring Food Security, Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture and Consumer Safety

Total:

Country-specific projects: 13 (USD 67.98 million)

Global and regional projects: six (USD 2.89 million)

Programme 1. Ensuring domestic food security through improved natural resource management, technology adaption, productivity enhancement, post-harvest practices and market linkages and crop insurance mechanisms

Country-specific projects: 10 (USD 67.03 million)

Global and regional projects: five (USD 2.40 million)

Programme 2. Ensuring health and environmental safety and nutritious foods for consumers

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 3. Improving water utilisation, conservation and management technologies

Country-specific / projects: nil – but one significant below-mentioned capacity development project is based in the irrigation sub-sector

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 4. Facilitating water resource development

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: one (USD 0.49 million)

Programme 5. Developing competitive horticulture and crop sub-sector through improved production, processing technologies and marketing

Country-specific projects: one (USD 0.30 million)

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 6. Developing competitive livestock sub-sector through improved production, processing and waste management technologies

Country-specific projects: two (USD 0.66 million)

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 7. Developing competitive fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors through improved production, and processing and post-capture management technologies

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 8. Promoting and developing economic evaluation of forest eco-system for promoting environmentally sustainability

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

SPA 3. Facilitating Rural Renaissance through Entrepreneurship among SMEs and Resource-poor Agriculture Labour Force

Total:

Country-specific projects: one (USD 0.33 million)

Global and regional projects: one (USD 0.11 million)

Programme 1. Promoting and developing agri-business entrepreneurial mindset and skills through rural poor's community-based/village organizations involvement and public-private sector partnerships

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 2. Scaling-up successful “proof-of-concept” interventions to facilitate rural income generation and poverty alleviation

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 3. Strategic marketing and innovative SME partnerships capacity development assistance to existing MINFA's “Prosperity and Food for All through Agri-business Initiatives”

Country-specific projects: one (USD 0.33 million)

Global and regional projects: one (USD 0.11 million)

Programme 4. Developing alternative innovative livelihood programmes for forest dependent communities to protect the environment

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Developing community-based partnerships in managing cultivable wasteland and soil reclamation and optimising agro-ecological zones potentials

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

SPA 4. Optimising Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness

Total:

Country-specific projects: four (USD 8.63 million)

Global and regional projects: nine (USD 48.38 million)

Programme 1. Strengthening disaster reduction and post-disaster management for the agriculture sector and linkages with the National Disaster Management Authority

Country-specific projects: two (USD 1.08 million)

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 2. Controlling trans-boundary and newly emerging livestock and poultry ("avian influenza") diseases

Country-specific projects: one (USD 7.34 million)

Global and regional projects: nine (USD 48.38million)

Programme 3. Strengthening food quality and safety control and quarantine services

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 4. Improving watershed and landslide management and stabilisation

Country-specific projects: one (USD 0.21million) – but one component of a below-mentioned livelihood capacity development project focus on

integrated and collaborative watershed management and landslip stabilisation

Global and regional projects: nil

SPA 5. Strategy Development and Programme/Project Formulation Technical Assistance

Total:

Country-specific projects: 14 (USD 18.49 million)

Global and regional projects: six (USD 4.07 million)

Programme 1. Strengthening MINFA's institutional capacity in policy analysis, strategy development and management/planning

Country-specific projects: three (USD 8.64 million)

Global and regional projects: four (USD 2.46 million)

Programme 2. Providing ad-hoc policy advisory and strategy development and programme/project formulation assistance

Country-specific projects: eight (USD 8.06 million)

Global and regional projects: one (USD 0.36 million)

Programme 3. Improving computer-assisted management information and data-base systems for planning, programming and monitoring and evaluation

Country-specific projects: three (USD 1.78 million)

Global and regional projects: one (USD 1.25 million)

SPA 6. Facilitating the Provision of Quality Client-Care/Support through Improved Agriculture Service Deliveries

Total:

Country-specific projects: three (USD 11.89 million)

Global and regional projects: one (USD 1.37 million)

Programme 1. Revitalising and strengthening education-extension-research-training linkages, service delivery and communication systems

Country-specific projects: three (USD 11.89 million)

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 2. Repositioning agriculture and food technology research agenda for a “gene” (not green) revolution and developing its resource mobilisation strategies

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: one (USD 1.37 million)

Programme 3. Providing reliable market intelligence systems, greater market access and better marketing opportunities for small farmers

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

SPA 7. Knowledge Management and “Tacit” Knowledge Sharing for Agriculture Sector Organization Learning

Total:

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 1. Managing and consolidating best practices and lessons learned from Pakistan’s agricultural programmes results and experience

Country-specific projects: nil – but one significant above-mentioned TCP dairy development project consolidated best practices and lessons learned

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 2. Developing MINFA’s organizational learning capabilities and its staff continuous learning programmes

Country-specific projects: nil – but three significant above-mentioned TCP and GCP fisheries, WTO and programme development projects included development of MINFA’s organizational learning capabilities

Global and regional projects: nil

Programme 3. Facilitating and assisting MINFA’s knowledge management, brokering and sharing capabilities and activities.

Country-specific projects: nil

Global and regional projects: nil

Other Projects not Covered by NMTPF

1. Gender – two national projects (USD 0.91 million)
2. Bio-security – two global projects (USD 8.51 million)
3. Contingency planning for plant diseases – one national project (USD 0.19 million)
4. TCP facility – three national projects (USD 0.46 million) and one regional project (USD 0.24 million)

On-going Projects [as of November 2011]

Project Titles	Budget (USD)	Dates	CPF Outputs
Country-specific Projects			
FAO/MINFAL Co-operation in Programme Development (UTF)	332,000	2006-2012	Gender & age-sensitive agricultural investment programmes & projects are prepared & supported in partnership with provincial governments, the World Bank, USAID, IFAD, etc
Sindh Water Sector Improvement, Phase-I Project (UTF)	1,700,000	2008-2012	
United States Assistance to Agricultural Development in Balochistan Border Areas (GCP)	8,900,000	2009-2012	
TA to the SUPARCO Project on Monitoring of crops through Satellite Technology (UTF)	1,545,200	2007-2014	
Support to the Fisheries Resources Appraisal in Pakistan (UTF)	4,263,200	2008-2013	Systems for the collection and analysis of gender and age-disaggregated data for the agriculture sector are enhanced
Support to Increase Sustainable Livestock Production (GCP)	7,140,500	2010-2015	The capacity of FAO Pakistan, NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry Departments to prepare, respond, monitor and co-ordinate responses to climate change and variability and emergency situations is enhanced
TCP Facility	300,000	2008-2012	N/A
Country-specific Emergency Projects (OSRO)			
Agriculture early recovery – flood-affected areas (three projects)	6,170,000	2011-2012	Food & nutrition security of vulnerable families from conflict, earthquake and flood-affected areas is improved through investment and implementation of the FAO's DRM/DRR Programme
Cluster-based Co-ordination of Immediate and Early Recovery Agricultural Assistance in Pakistan	875,700	2010-2012	The capacity of FAO Pakistan, NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry Departments to prepare, respond, monitor and co-ordinate responses to climate change and variability and emergency situations is enhanced
Emergency response – conflict-affected areas (one	799,600	2011-2012	Government's agriculture emergency relief programmes are

project)			targeted and implemented according to international best practices
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Project Titles	Budget (USD)	Dates	CPF Outputs
Global and Regional Projects (values provided for regional and global projects represent total value of the projects, and not specifically the share related to Pakistan.)			
Improving Post-harvest Practices and Sustainable Market Development for Long-line Fisheries for Tuna and Other Large Pelagic Fish Species (TCP/RAS)	429,000	2010-2012	Post-harvest losses are significantly reduced along targeted commodity chains
Development of a Regional Initiative on Re-inventing Irrigation and Agricultural Water Governance in the Asia-Pacific Region to Meet the MDGs (TCP/RAS)	487,000	2010-2012	Key agriculture policies & legal regulatory frameworks are reformed by relevant actors in consultation with all stakeholders in the agriculture sector
Capacity development and Regional Collaboration for Enhancing the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources in Asia (GCP/RAS)	1,435,800	2009-2012	
Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture through an Ecosystem Approach (EP/GLO/GEF)	7,810,700	2009-2013	
Biennial Sessions of Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission (MTF/RAS/MUL)	339,000	2010-2021	
Global and Regional Projects continued (values provided for regional and global projects represent total value of the projects, and not specifically the share related to Pakistan.)			
Controlling Trans-boundary Animal Diseases in Central Asian Countries (GCP/INT)	6,847,000	2004-2012	The capacity of FAO Pakistan, NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry Departments to prepare, respond, monitor and co-ordinate responses to climate change and variability and emergency situations is enhanced
Improvement of Regional Capacities for the Prevention, Control and Eradication of Highly Pathogenic and Emerging Diseases (OSRO)	11,524,200	2009-2013	
Policy and Technical Support for national Contingency Planning in Countries at Direct Risk of New Virulent Races of Wheat Rusts (GCP/INT)	185,000	2010-2012	

Annex 6 – Pipelines

- **Support to Food Security Policy and National Zero Hunger Programme for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security**

“Preparation and Repatriation of Ag-based Afghan Refugees in Pakistan”: The project aims at providing support to create enabling environment for the repatriation and reintegration of Afghan refugees and returnees. The project will focus on improving food security through skill enhancement, resumption and creation of sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods opportunities and supporting host communities at reintegration sites. The project will cost USD 8.6 million, and will span over 4 years benefiting returnee refugees, the return process and subsequently providing food security to the region.

- **Support to Pakistan New Growth Strategy through Sustainable Agricultural Economic Growth**

“Date Palm integrated Production and Pest Protection”: The project will target primarily the rural poor households engaged in date production. Project support may also be directed to larger producers and other value chain operators including input suppliers, marketing agents, processors, and exporters etc., those who can play an active role in the development of a competitive date’s value chain and whose development can benefit directly or indirectly smaller holders. The project also aims at developing and implementing short and long term biological control based Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques for controlling pest related losses on date palm in Balochistan province of Pakistan. The project will cost USD 6 million and will span over eight years.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction/Management and Emergency Response (including Natural Resource Management)**

“Building Community Resilience in Pakistan (BCRP)”: Plan International will lead the initiative, with FAO, OXFAM GB and OXFAM NOVIB and NRSP as implementing partners.

Estimated budget: £46million; FAO’s share £3-5 million

“Agriculture Project Development in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”: The project aims at developing and implementing interventions that will address the immediate, medium term and long-term needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in order to facilitate their return and to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities. The project will cost USD 13.6 million and will span over 5 years benefiting returnee IDPs, the return process and subsequently providing food security to the region.

“Bio Valley - Sustainable Development through Green Jobs and Green Economy”: Main objectives of the project are: a). Bio-diversity conservation through implementation of Nagoya Protocol; b). Contribution to sustainable economic growth; c). Conservation of natural resources; d). Generation of jobs in order to respond to the problem of wide-spread poverty. The project will establish a Bio Valley, covering almost 38 acres, as an actual physical centre with facilities for research and outreach education, a botanical garden and public information space both for men and women. The centre will also coordinate with private sector, research stations across the country and universities in order to share knowledge and research publications in support of Nagoya Protocol objectives. The project will cost USD 15 million and will span over 5 years.

Annex 7 – Gender in Agriculture

Women in Pakistan are vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity due to poor access to education, economic opportunities and social services.

The Pakistan National Report prepared for the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995) succinctly states:

“Women are an integral part of the economy; (but) they are not represented in economic decision - making forums, and their access to credit, formal labour markets and land ownership is constrained by social and economic factors. These include the existing inequities in education and skill levels, social constraints to women’s mobility and attitudinal and institutional barriers”²⁰.

Despite the fact that the share of women in the total labour force has almost tripled in about 33 years from 8.8 percent in 1973 to 24.12 percent in 2010-11, the overall female labour force participation remains significantly low. The 2011 Labour Force Survey (LFS) indicates that women are both unemployed and underemployed to a much higher degree than men. And out of the total civilian labour force only 24.15 percent are female and the female labour force participation rate is 15.6 per cent. The unemployment rate for women is 9.9 percent as compared to 6.5 percent for man.

In the agriculture sector women are responsible for different activities related to the crop production such as picking and broadcasting seeds and fertilizers, weeding, pruning, harvesting threshing, winnowing. Women are involved in almost all aspects of animal health, maintenance, rearing and production and processing of the livestock products. Women are also responsible for various aspects of fish processing including peeling shrimp, cleaning crabs, drying fish, preparing fish meal, and in grading, sorting and packing in the coastal area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. Women roles in agriculture varies from province to province. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa women are mostly involved in livestock-care and picking and harvesting of the fruits where as in the Punjab and Sindh, women play active role in cotton picking and other aspect of crop production.

During the last decade, the Government of Pakistan has continued to show its strong commitment to women empowerment through the formulation of policies and programmes that aim to reduce gender disparity. The National Policy on Development and Empowerment of Women (NPDEW) (2002) aims to address gender equality issues with particular focus on economic, social, legal and political empowerment. The Government has prepared national and provincial Gender Reform Action Plans (GRAPs) in 2004 which include gender-based policy, administrative, political and fiscal reforms at the federal, provincial and district levels.

The government has also used microcredit as the tool for economic and social empowerment of the women. during the FY 2006-7 government through major financial institutions such as the

²⁰ The Pakistan National Report prepared for the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), p. 52.

National Bank of Pakistan, Khushali bank , first women bank , Pakistan poverty alleviation fund and National rural support programme and provincial rural support programmes has provided amount of Rs. 28.3 to billion to 5.9 million beneficiaries which include 4.4 million women beneficiaries.

The Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) which had been dealing with the women issues at federal level with two other portfolios (social welfare and special education) was devolved in June 2011, however, Department of Women Development (DWD) are already working in every province with mandate of women empowerment through gender mainstreaming .

[Note: This section will require substantial updating in light of FAO's new gender strategy]



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